How to chuſe, ride, traine, and diet, both Hunting-horſes and running *Horſes.*

VVith all the ſecrets thereto belonging diſcouered: an Arte neuer heere-to-fore vvritten by any Authour.

Alſo a diſcourſe of horſmanſhip, wherein the breeding, and ryding of Horſes for ſeruice, in a briefe manner, is more methodically ſette downe, then hath beene heeretofore: vvith a more eaſie and direct courſe for the ignorant, to attaine to the ſayd Arte or knowledge.

Together with a newe addition for the cure of horſes diſeaſes, of what kinde or nature ſoeuer.

Bramo aſſai, poco ſpero, nulla chieggio.

AT LONDON,
Printed by Iames Roberts.
Anno. Dom. 1597.

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Anno Dom. 1597.

To the Right Worſhipfull and his ſinguler good Father, Ma. *Robert Markham*, of Cotham, in the Countie of Nottingham, Eſquire.

I Haue (Syr) in this Treatiſe of Horſemanship, gathered together my liues experience, moſt humblie offering the ſame to your patronage, as a worke nothing at all woorthy your reviewing, but carrying the name of Horſemanship which you haue alwayes fauoured, I rather preſume of kinde acceptation. If I haue erred, none better then your ſelfe can correct mee, if my worke bee perfect, there is no mans aplaus can better pleaſe me: How euer it be, yours it muſt be, and I my ſelfe for euer will be

Your obedient ſonne,

Ieruis Markham.

To the Gentlemen *Readers.*

THE vvinde (Gentlemen) ſtanding in the mouth of my Caue, hath blowne my looſe papers into the vvorlde, and canonized mee as fooliſh in Paules Church-yarde, as Sybilla was vviſe in Cuma: I haue written of a ſubiect, which many more then moſt excellent in the ſame Arte haue intreated. If therefore their perfections ſhall withdrawe your eyes from my labour, imagine it to be but a Parentheſis intruding it ſelfe amongſt their workes. And when you haue ouer-read it, you ſhall find it to detract nothing, but as a ready Hand-mayde, endeuour to bring theyr pleaſures to effect, and diſcouer that which hetherto hath beene obſerued. If therefore I ſhall finde grace in your ſights, my thanks ſhall be, that this my Treatiſe, ſhall teach you howe to preſerue your Horſes from tyring, which otherwiſe in the midſt of your pleaſures, would giue ouer ſhamefully.

I. M.

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CHAP. 1.

Of breeding of Horſes.

IT is but ignorance and ſelfe-will (the vnwedded Parents of that vgly monſter error) which hath blinded our Engliſh Heroes, from regarding in theſe latter times, that moſt excellent and prayſe-worthy gift, the breeding, ryding, and trayning vp of Horſes, which in all ages hath beene moſt commendable: becauſe of all thinges moſte commodious, and of beaſtes in nature to man the neereſt. The dead cynders of which famous quality, if my yoong experience (yet in the Midwiues armes, ſcarce readie for his firſt ſwathing cloutes) may reuiue againe, in the priuate mindes of thoſe that ſhall viewe my labour, I ſhall holde my payne an eternall pleaſure, and my ſelfe fullie ſatiſfied.

And firſt as touching the breeding of Horſes, there is two things chiefely to be regarded, firſt the ſituation of the ground, next the fertilence of the ſoyle whereon they ſhould be bred. The ground moſt excellent for this purpoſe, ought to be on the knole or height of a hill, bearing of ſuch quantitie, as may ſuffice to beare the number of your race Mares and Fillies: yet not all one entire Cloſe, but deuided by ſtrong fencing into three: neyther is it of neceſſity that they lye all on one knole, if they lye on diuers it ſhal not be hurtfull. The firſt for your Mares to foale in & nurſe the foales

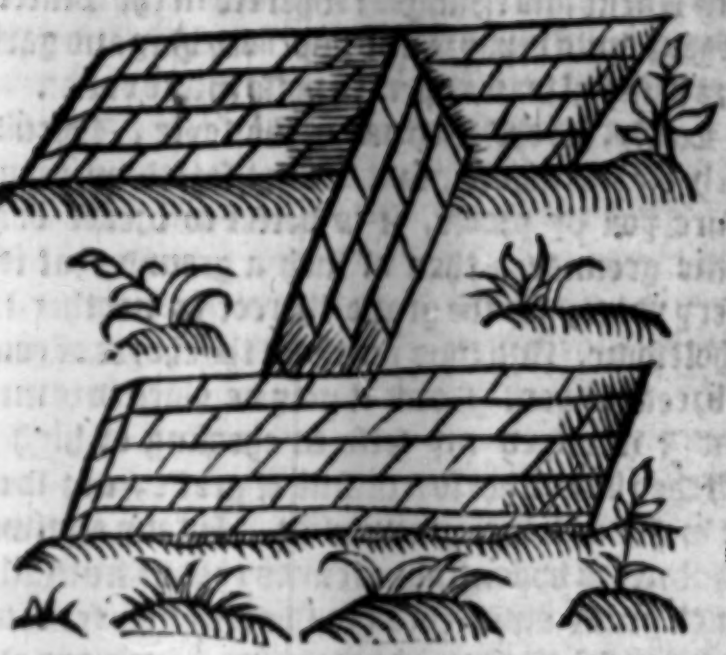
being faine. The ſecond, for the wintering of your Mares and Foales. The third, for your Colts being weaned and drawne from their Dammes. For the firſt, I would haue it a ley ground, with high ridges and deepe furrowes, and if it may be, full of great Mole-hills: that your Foales by ſcoping and galloping thereon, ſhall be brought to ſuch nimblenes, ſtrength, and true footmanſhip, that they ſhal not only haue a moſt excellent braue trotte, but alſo during their lyues, (not being ſtrayned too young) they ſhal be free from that foule vice of ſtumbling.

This ground I wiſh ſhould lye open of the Eaſt, that the morning Sunne may riſe thereon, which doth not onely reuiue and bring a luſt to your Foales, but alſo adds ſuch a ſtrength to their backes, and ſuch a firme knitting of their ioynts, that they ſhal be more ready for the Rider at three yeares old, then others (bred contrarily) at ſixe. For the watring place in this Cloſe, I would haue it ſome Pond, which is fed eyther by ſome freſh ſpring, or ſome running Riuer, ſo as your fence ſtand betweene the Riuer and your Mares: my reaſon is, becauſe it is the nature & property of Mares, to court to foale eyther in the water, or as neere as they can poſſibly get.

For ſhelter in this place, I would haue none more then the ordinary fencing which compaſſeth the ground, for to haue other were but needleſſe, becauſe by experience I haue found it, that thoſe Foales which haue faine in March, and haue beene moſt weather-beaten, haue proued alwaies the largeſt & ſtouteſt in the Ryders handling. And thus much for that part of ground where I would haue Meres to foale in. Now for the ſecond, where I would haue your Mares and Foales wintered, I would haue the ſituation of it in all things like the firſt, onely the watring place there, I would haue ſome freſh Riuer if it might be conueniently, as well for the pureneſs and ſoundnes of the water, as alſo for ſauing the anoyance of Ice, which is perilous for the legs & ioynts of young Foales. For your ſhelter in that place, I would

haue

haue it thus made, in the higheſt part of the cloſe, I would haue you make a walk of ſtone in length 24. foote, in height 4. foote, and at eyther ende with a croſſe-wall 14, foote in length of little height, with ẏ other accoꝛding to this figure.



This beeing made, the two ends ſtanding Noꝛth and South, that the open ſides may lie of the Eaſt and Weſt, I would haue made within, Rackes of ſuch height, that your Foales may with eaſe reach them, and vnder them Paungers, to thꝛow now and then into, Chaffe, Coꝛne, oꝛ garbidge, which no doubt will bꝛing your Foales to beare moſt gallant foꝛe-heads, ſith it only raiſeth vp a good creſt, & alſo make them puiſſant & hard Hoꝛſes foꝛ ſeruice.

On the top of this houſe oꝛ ſhelter, I would haue layd, ouer-layer of wood in manner of a hoꝛdell, that thereon may be ſtackt your Hay and Winters pꝛouiſion, eyther light Coꝛne, oꝛ wild Oates in the ſtraw, which is the onely thing that euer I haue found by pꝛactiſe oꝛ reading, as a chiefe nutriment foꝛ Foales.

Now for your third Close, for your weanings, I would haue it if possible likewise ascending, hauing some roundle, Riuer, or fresh Ponde for watering: if there be shelter of Trees or bushes, it much auaileth, neuertheless, at some ende of it, would I haue eyther a close houell or house built with Racke and Manger: whereto in the winter they may at they? wils repayre and find both Hay and garbidge, the doore being alwaies open to passe in and out at.

Lastly, for the fertilnes of the soyle, I would haue it a ritch blacke mould, so it bee not foreed by manure, for I assure you by proofe, it is better to breede of a barrayne stonie grounde, then of such a ground that is manured euery yeere, for the grasse thereof is neyther sauerie nor wholesome. And thus much for the choyce of your grounds to breede vppon. Nowe it may be obiected to mee by some, that I wronged my selfe in choosing of high grounds, sith they be neither so fruitfull of grasse, nor so conuenient for water as lower grounds be. But my aunswere is, hee that breedes vppon low grounds that be fruitfull and full of ranck grasse, and keepes his Mares onely for breede and not for worke, shall finde by proofe, (as I haue done) that in the winter season when they shall come to flodding, the most of his race Mares, especially those which goe ouer, shall hazard to die of the rotte, which will as soone infect Horses and Mares as Sheepe, if they be not wrought: where contrary, vppon high hard grounds, they shall be free from that infection.

Againe, Colts breedde in low grounds, wil alwaies be weake pasternd and fat chauld, the one through his wette treading & vncertaine fot-hold, the other through his grosse fode in Sommer, & the abeundance of lower fogge in Winter: where the fresh ayre which is alwayes pure on the height of hills, will adde such life and spirit to your Coltes, that with their scoping and wilfull running, they will wast those cold congealed humours, which in low grounds turne alwaies to the Strangulion or Glaunders.

When

When you haue therfore your grounds ſeuered and bled as I haue before written, it then reſteth that you ſtocke it with Mares, which for their ſtraine, colour, & comly ſhape, will be profitable to breede vpon. Their ſtraines, by which I meane their kinds or generations, I would haue from a plaine Engliſh breede of the Dam-ſide, their Siers being either Neapolitan Courſers, Spaniſh Jenets, Turkes, or Barbaries: the nature and property of all which Horſes, Griſon hath writ effectually.

For the colours of your Mares, I would haue them either browne daple bayes, faire daple grays, or bright white lyards: for their ſhapes thus, of ſtature tall, but not monſtrous, a fiery eye, a ſmall head, a little eare, a firme mane, a ſtrong thinne creſt, a long necke, a bigge ſquare breaſt, a broade backe, a flat legge, a ſtraight foote, and a hollowe hoofe: to which when you haue attained, it ſhall then reſt that you chooſe a Stallion to watch the beauty and goodneſſe of your Mares: in choyce of which, if I differ from other writers, make it no wonder, but pardon me as wel to write mine experience as they their iudgments: ſith I haue made proofe, and ſeene proofe of all thoſe Stallions they write of, yet find them nothing ſo fit as another Horſe, which in our Engliſh Authors is obſcured,

Maiſter Blundauell, in his third Chapter where he compareth rares together, aduiſeth him that ſhould breede a ſtrong Horſe for ſeruice, to chooſe for Stallion, either a Neapolitan Courſer, a high Almaine, a Hungarian, a Flaunders, or a Friesland: for the firſt being a Courſer, I allow him as a moſt ſinguler Horſe to breed on: for the ſecond the Almaine, I diſalow him as vnfit, for hee is groſſie made of nature, ſlothful, vnnimble, cowardly, and ſo intollerable a burthen to himſelfe, that hee is more ready in a charge to ſtand ſtill then trot. For the Hungarian, I like him not for a Stallion hee hath ſo many bad ſhapes, as a great head, a narrow noſthril, a ſmal paſerne, a ful hoofe, an empty belly, a pinne buttock, and a long lank body.

For the Flaunders and Friesland, they be of al ỳ worst, they be thicke, chub-headed, hollow eyed, long backt, flat buttockt, weake ioynted, especially in the pasterns, alwaies ready to tyre in a miles riding: and so rough hayrd about the fetlocks, that to mende their other deformities, in spite of the best keepers, they will neuer be without the paynes and scratches.

Also, Maister Blundauill aduiseth him that will breede Amblers, to chose for Stallion a Jenet of Spaine, or an Irish Hobbie: and for him that will breede Runners, a Barbarie or a Turke. Of these I well allow, for they be good, albeit the Jenet is not so fitte for that purpose: for though he be of high pride and comely shape, yet bee their paces weake and vncertaine, especially their ambles, in which they alwaies waue to and fro, carrying their bodies vncertainly.

Nowe to come to the true Stallion, who for his braue trot, and pure vertue of valure in the fielde, is a staine to all other Horses: whose comely and easie amble, may be an eternall instruction to all Aldermens Hackneyes, howe to rocke their Maisters into a sound slepe, whose wonderfull spede both in short and long courses, may make our English Prickers hold their best runners but Baffles, who by nature hath all things perfect, nothing defectiue: him I hold a fit Stallion to breed on, and a fit beast for his Maister to hazard his life on, and this is onely the Courser of Arabia. A Courser I tearme him, because once happening on an old writing of a Munks, written in parchment, about the meeting of Achilles and Hector, writ that Achilles rode on an Arabian Courser.

This Horse of Arabia, is of a reasonable stature, neyther too high nor too lowe, but vpright and cleane fashioned, his head is small, leane, and slender, his nosthril (if hee be angred) wonderfull wide, his eyes like fire, ready to leape out of his head, his eares sharpe, small, and some-what long, his chaule thinne and wide, his thropell large, his

necke

necke long, his creſt high, thinne and ſtrine, his back ſhort, his chyne a handfull broade and more, his buttocke long, vpright and cleane, the ſterne of his tayle, wel nie ſo ſmall as a mans finger, but in ſtrength beyond any other Horſe, the haire theron ſo thinne as is poſſible: his legs are ſmall and cleane, hauing no haire on his fetlock, his body ſlender and round: in briefe, his cote in generall is ſo fine, that it is not poſſible almoſt in any part of him but his mane and tayle, to catch hold to pull off one haire. The colour of that Arabian which I haue ſeene, and which is euen now vnder mine hands, is a moſt delicate bay, whom if you view in the Sunne, you will iudge him eyther like chamolable Satine or cloth of gold.

This Arabian is of nature mild and gentle to his Rider and Keeper, but to ſtrangers moſt cruell: they will bite like Maſtifes, if you offer to ſtrike them, they will runne open mouthed at you like a dogge, and the more you ſtrike, the more they will bite, they feare nothing, the night and day is with them all one: and as thoſe Gentlemen report that haue trauailed in thoſe Countries, they ordinarily liue till fifty and threeſcore yeares.

This Horſe for a Stallion is peereleſſe, for hee hath in him the purity and vertue of all other Horſes. They be ſo excellent for trauaile, that this Arabian (of which I haue the ryding) beeing trauaild from a parte of Arabia called Angelica to Conſtantinople, and from thence to the higher moſt partes of Germanie by lande, and ſo by Sea to England, yet was hee ſo courageous and liuely, (hauing no fleſh on his backe) that by no meanes hee coulde bee ruled.

Hauing gotten your ſelfe a Stallion of this Countrey, beeing young and luſtie, which commonly are the beſt, or for want of ſuch, (becauſe they bee rare,) one of thoſe which I haue before mentioned, I would wish you thus to breede, in the moneth of March or Aprill, or from mid March till midde May following: for before and after thoſe

times,

times I doe not allow the couering of Mares. The Mone hauing newly changed, and finding your Mare readie for the Horse, which you shall know by her running to and fro, and by her pride, or else by proouing her with some badde stond Jade, I would haue you bring her in an euening into some emptie Barne or waste house, and then your Horse, hauing bene in the soile a weeke at least, put him to her, and let him abide with her all night, and in the morning when the Sunne is vp take him from her, and feede him well either with Bread or Dates, and at night put him to her againe in like manner, and thus doe for three or foure dayes together, prouided alwaies that you keepe your Mare during that time from anie meate, vnlesse it bee a handfull or two of new mowne grasse once a day, but in anie case no water at all: and in this order would I haue you one after one, (so there be betweene euery one three dayes at the least) couer all your Mares, and you shall find no way more easie, surer, nor safer.

It may seeme in mee a poynt of no lesse absurditie then arrogancie, to sette downe this peremptorie resolution, of couering of Mares, when Xenophon, Vegetius, Grison, and all our English writers, haue concluded and set downe precepts for the couering of Mares to be abroade, and that the Stallion should run with them in open places, to which opinion I am cleane opposite. If therefore my reasons and practise shall be found in equall ballance with theyr former iudgements, I doubt not but the censures of the wiser, will allow me, though the ignorant carpe at my writings.

My first reason therefore is, that that Horse which can be kept within the bounds of a Pale, Reale, or Quick-sette hedge, hauing a fayre prospect & liberty to looke ouer them, him I say is not worthy to be bred of, for it dooth not showe that hee is of a gentle or good disposition, but of a fearefull, dull, heauy, and weake nature: neither can hee be a true Arabian Neapolitan, nor of anie good straine, for no Horse of good courage (much more they) will be kept but within

some

ſome walles, ouer which they can by no meanes looke, and euery one that will endeuour himſelfe to breede a good horſe, cannot haue a wald ground, but were it ſo that euerie one had a wald ground, yet ſhall you finde many inconueniences. Firſt, (for I haue noted it) many yeares if your Mares be in luſt or pride, you ſhall be in venture to haue neuer a Colt-foale, for your Horſe being hote and at liberty, in two or three of the firſt dayes hee will ſo diſorderly ſpende himſelfe, both on the Mares and for want of foode, (for a Stallion will neuer eate much amongſt Mares) that beeing weake & the Mares in pride, they will be ſo much too ſtrong for him in conception, that you ſhall breed only Fillies.

Agayne, running amongſt your Mares, ſome will bee readie, ſome vnreadie, in ſo much, that the Horſe being courragious, hee will couer the readie Mare ſo oft, that thoſe which will be readie to be ſerued after, ſhall eyther not hold at all, or elſe bring forth weake and vncomly Foales. Alſo it is the nature and propertie of the Arabians and Neapolitans, to be ſo extreame furious & hote of the Mares, that if they be at their owne liberties, they will neuer leaue couering till they haue kild themſelues, and then in tyme of ſeruice ſhall the want of ſuch a Horſe be found: as I coulde ſhew a number of inſtances were it not needleſſe. To remedie with anoyance and loſſe, and to be ſure of as good or rather better Coltes, I wiſh you onely to vſe the way before diſcribed.

Your Mares beeing thus couered, I woulde haue you take a dilligent regard, that in the Monthes of September and October, they may by no meanes be chaſed nor ſtirred, for then are their Foales principally in knitting, in ſo much that any ſmall ſtraine will make them ſhut and caſt their Foales, which is very dangerous. Alſo haue regard that in thoſe Monethes no ſtond Jades may come at your Mares, for they will by nature couet the Horſe, but if they take him, they will preſently caſt their Foales: and thus much touching the couering of your Mares.

It shall now therfore be expedient to treat somewhat touching the bringing vp of your foales and weaning them. After your Mares haue foaled, I would haue you let them run in some fresh pasture, that thereby they may haue store of milk, to keepe your foales in lust and pride, and in no case to take your foales from them for the space of a yeere, but let them continually run with they? Dams, vnlesse it be some baggage foale that is not worth any thing, for the weaning of them as some doe, at Martilmas or Christmas, is such a weakening and plucking backe of his strength and growth, that they hardly recouer it in two yeeres after, as I haue found often by proofe. Besides, the weaning of them so early, and forcing them to liue either of Hay or grasse, which at that time is but vnsauery fogge, fils them so full of cold humors, through their raw digestion, that they cannot but be incident both to the strangle, the wormes, the great inflamations in their heads, whereof they commonly dye, vnlesse they haue present remedy: for if they haue but grasse to feed on when the daies and nights are sharpe and stormie, they being weake and tender, will rather pine then grasse, in so much that for want of foode they fall away, and so beeing in pouertie, are subiect to euery disease.

But some will say, when the wether is sharp they may be fothered with Hay, I answer, that their teeth (being tender) wil be so set on edge, that they can by no meanes endure to eate hay, especially so much as shall suffise nature, but were it so as they were able, yet it is so dry a foode of it selfe, that it yeelds but small nutriment to a foale of halfe a yeere olde. Where, to the contrary, going with they? Dams, & hauing such shelter made as aforesaid, their food wil be so wholsom, beeing for the most part milke, as neither the coldnes of the grasse, nor drines of the hay, of both which they will sometimes feede, shalbe any anoyance to them, but rather serue as phisick helps to keep them sound, & withall, you shal haue this commodity, the sucking of your foales so long, wil keepe your Mares so bare and low of flesh, that when time of yere comes,

comes, they will be ſo fitte and apt to receiue the Stallion, as you can any waies deuiſe or wiſh, whereas if theyr foales be drawne from them, and they themſelues haue libertie to feede without eyther trauell or working, they will growe ſo groſſe, that by reaſon of their extreame fatnes, the Matrice or place of conception will be ſo ſtraitned, that they will eyther not at all holde to the Horſe, or holding, bring foorth but ſmall foales. And thus much haue I thought good to write, as touching your grounds to breede on, the choyſe of your Mares and Stallion, the ordering of them both, and the bringing vp of your young Foales. For other thinges which I haue omitted, as touching the ſpeciall markes of Horſes, theyr complexion and colours, theyr ſundry kinds, their natures and diſpoſitions, I referre you to Griſon or Blundeuile, who of thoſe things haue writ ſufficiently.

It reſteth therefore that I ſpeake as touching the weaning of your Foales, which I woulde wiſh in thys order. Your Foales hauing run with your Mares the ſpace of a yeere, or within a Moneth, in ſo much that they are readie to foale againe, I would wiſh you to drawe them from their Dams, and lock them in ſome cloſe houſe for a night: then in the morning to take them, and to giue each of them two or three ſlippes of Sauen, and ſo to let them reſt two or three houres after: this Sauen is a moſt ſoueraigne Medicine for the wormes, which wil be moſt aboundant in young foales, inſomuch that if they haue not preſent remedy vpon the firſt drawing from their Dammes, they will many times ſuddainly drop away and die.

Hauing thus doone, I woulde haue you to put them in the Cloſe for ỳ purpoſe before preſcribed, where they may runne vntill they ſhall be founde fit for the ſaddle, prouided alwaies, that they bee neyther within the ſight or hearing of their Dammes for a weeke and more, nor that your fillie Foales be ſuffered to runne with your Colts, but be kept in ſeuerall.

CHAP. 2.

The arte of ryding.

How young Coltes ſhould be handled, tamed, rydden, and made perfect both for ſeruice and pleaſure.

WHen your Coltes haue attayned the age of three yeares olde and the vantage, which is frō Aprill or May, till Martilmas or Chriſtmas, it were good you driue them vppe into ſome cloſe houſe, where hauing good ſtrength of men, you may haulter them, which I would wiſh to bee done with all the gentlenes and quiet meanes that may be. When your Colte is once haultered, then offer to leade him forth into ſome Courte or Cloſe, where when hee comes, there is no doubt but (not hauing beene in hand before) hee will be vnurlie, and offer both to runne away and plunge: which when hee couets to do, ſuffer him euen as far as your chaſe haulter will gyue him leaue, and then with a good ſtrength euen in his running or leaping, gyue him ſuch a twitch backe, that you make his necke readie to cracke againe: or elſe plucke him vpon his buttockes, and faile not but as oft as he ſtriues to breake away, ſo oft do you plucke him backe with theſe ſuddaine ſtraynes and twitches, the commoditie whereof is this.

If he be a Horſe of a thicke, ſhort and ſtrong fore-hand, and withall of wilfull and haughtie courage, this ſtrayning and ouer-maiſtering him in the haulter, will make hym ſo pliant of his necke and ſo tender of his head, that (fearing the like correction) hee will neyther offer to breake from his Keeper when hee ſhall leade him, nor indanger hys Ryder, with that villainous quallitie of running away. Moreouer, this manner of conquering him with the haulter, will bring him to ſuch a ſencible feeling of correction, that when hee

ſhall

ſhall come to weare Muſrole, Chaine or Cauezan, al which be many degrees beyond the haulter in crueltie and terror, his Ryder ſhall finde him ſo obedient to hys hande, that hee ſhall place hys head where hee liſt, and in one weekes trayning rule the Colt how he liſt.

But if he be a ſullen Jade that will neither run nor leape, but onely hang backe, then let ſome ſtanders by with long poles or goades beate him and prick him, till you make him leade vppe and downe gentlie, not forgetting but to make much and cherriſh him, when you ſhall finde him obedient and pliant to your will. This done, let him be ſette vp in the ſtable, and pull off his chaſe haulter for feare of galling his head too much, and put on a flatte coller of double Leather. Let his Keeper be alwayes trifling and dooing ſomewhat about hym, eyther rubbing or clawing him in one place or other where hee ſhall finde him moſt tickliſh or daintie: ſtill giuing him kinde words, as ho boy, ho boy, or hella loue, ſo my nagge, and ſuch like tearmes, till he haue won him to his will that hee will ſuffer him to dreſſe hym: take vppe his legges and picke him in euery place: prouided alwayes, (and let both his Rider and Keeper holde it as an eſpeciall rule of good horſemanſhip,) neuer to dw any thing about a Colte, eyther ſuddainly, haſtily, or rudely: but come to him ſoftly, doo euerie thing about him leyſurelie, and be carefull not to fright him with ſo much as an euill worde: for when vnſkilfull Horſmen wil come to their Horſes with ſuddaine motions, and violent furies, that makes Horſes learne to ſtrike, to byte, to ſtarte at the ſaddle, to refuſe the bridle, and to finde boggards at mens faces. Therefore let all things be doone with lenitie and diſcretion, and yet not ſo voyde of correction, but that if hee be a ſtubburne Jade, which through will and churliſhnes will withſtande hys Ryder, you may with a ſharpe rodde correct hym: making him as well vnderſtande when hee offendeth, as when hee pleaſeth.

When your Colt is thus in the ſtable made gentle, that

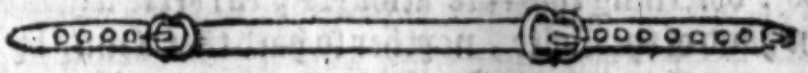
hee will be curried, rubd, prickt, cold, clothed, scopt, shodde, and ledde vp and downe, eyther to the water or from the water, all which a painfull man wil easily perfeame in one Month, then would I haue a saddle brought to him, in the gentlest manner that may be. First let him smell to it, then let it rubbe his shoulder, then his side, then his buttocke, and so by degrees set it on his backe, not failing to sette it on and take it off many times ere you let it rest: alwaies cherrishing him.

When it is so seated on his backe, then let one on the further side of the Horse deliuer you the garthes, and gyde it on first so slacke as he may scarce fele them, then by little and little, draw them straiter and straiter, till you fele the saddle so firme that it cannot stirre: then with your hande clappe vppon the saddle, at which if he startle, with fayre words encourage him, and clap harder, not desisting, but one while clapping, another while shaking the saddle, till you finde in the Colte a careleſſe regard of the noyse, & that he wil neither shrinke nor stirre for any thing you doe about him. Then take a Trench or watring Snaffle, but the Trench I rather preferre, and annoynt it with Honny and Salte, then put it in the Coltes mouth, casting the raynes thereof ouer the Saddle pomell: yet in any case not so strait as either it may drawe in the Coltes heade, or force him to striue against it, but let it lie in his mouth, that hee may worke and play vpon it at his pleasure.

In this sort let him be trymd every day for the space of a weeke, and so walkt abroade in his Keepers hand, that hee may be acquainted with the Saddle, with the bridle, styrrops, and other implements about him: which being done effectually, his Ryder may with more surety and boldneſſe venture to backe him, which I would wish and haue followed in this order. Let him be sadled as I haue before sette downe, but with great care, so that the saddle may neither slyp side-waies, forward, or backwarde, but stand firme in his place.

Then

Then take a Muſrole of wꝛe-
then ꝓon, & put it on his head, ſo as
it may lie iuſt vppon the ſtrength of
his noſe, neyther ſo lowe as it may
cruſhe the tender griſſell of his no-
ſtrels, noꝛ ſo hie, that it may by the
coꝛrection, bee afterwards anie ble-
miſh to the Hoꝛſes face, then take a
martingale of ſtrong Leather, thꝛee
fingers bꝛoade, made in this foꝛme
following:



Let the one ende thereof be buckled to the garthes be-
twæne the Hoꝛſes legges, the other ende to the leather of
the Muſrole, but yet ſo ſlacke, that the Hoꝛſe may haue no
moꝛe but a feeling of the Muſrole, whé he ſhall iert oꝛ thꝛow
his head aloft, then put on his Trench, and let his Keeper
walke him faire and ſoftly fooꝛth to ſome new plowed pæce
of gꝛounde: where after you haue pauſd a ſpace and cheriſht
the Colte, make offer to put youꝛ foote into the ſtirrop, at
which if he find fault and refuſe to abide, then chaſe him a-
while about his Keeper on that newe plowed gꝛounde, and
then cheriſh him, and come to him againe and offer the like,
which if he refuſe then, chaſe him againe, and leaue him not
till ſuch time as he ſtand quietly, and ſuffer you to put youꝛ
foote in the ſtirrop.

Then woulde I haue you heaue and lyft halfe a dozen
times, ſtill making pꝛoffers, but not getting vp: all which
if he abide, cherriſh him exceedingly, and then rayſing youꝛ
ſelfe, gette halfe way vp, which if he ſuffer, then the next
time.

time get gently into the Saddle, and seate your selfe quietly without mouing or stirring. Place your bodie vpright, your eyes betweene his eares, your legges straight out without spurres, and your rodde vpright by your shoulder, least if you should holde it lowe before his eyes it might breede in hym some affright or amazement, which were a grosse error in a Horses first backing.

Being thus mounted and well placed, let his Keeper offer to leade him forward gently, which if he doe quietly (as there is no doubt but hee will) then let the Keeper lay off his hand, and let his Rider mildly put him forward, not coueting to haue him keepe anie one way or forrowe, but suffering the Colte to goe as himselfe shall best lyke, sometimes ouer-thwart, sometymes endwayes, or as hee shall be disposed: obseruing this rule alwayes, to carrie a gentle vpright hand of the Colte, neyther so hard that it may by anie meanes eyther moone stay in hym, or force him to finde faulte at the correction, or writhe his mouth or necke: neyther so slacke, that he may eyther winne the head of you to put it betweene his fore-legges, which they will most commonlie couet, or make proffer to runne away by reason of too great liberty, which to the best Horses is most naturall. Therefore I say, carrie a gentle hande, so as you may haue a feeling of the Colte, and the Colte no more but a perfect lay of your hand, vnlesse extreamitie compell you. And because the hand is the onely instrument, and chiefe guide to bring a Horse to hys perfection, I will before I goe anie further, shewe both the vse of the hand in the first backing and also the carrying of the raynes.

Being seated in your Saddle as is before mentioned, take the rayne of your bridle and folde the one side ouer the other, making each side both of an euen length, and so short, that you may haue the Colts head at commandement, then lay on both your hands, the one a handfull distant from the other, and doo not drawe your hands to the Saddle pomell, or plucke them close in to your bodie, but place them ouer

the

the midſt of his creſt, pulling his head ſtill vpwarde and aloft, not drawing it in as to bring him to an vniformitie of rayne, for that ſhall be but a marring of his mouth, and the firſt rule to bring a comelie fore-hand to an euill ſhow: but as I ſaid, lift your hands ſtill vpwarde, ſuffering them alwayes to goe and come with eaſie motions, onelie to thys ende, that you may gather vppe his necke to the vttermoſt height, that arte or nature will by any meanes ſuffer it.

Nowe forasmuch as ſome Horſes, haue naturally ſuch good fore-hands and ſuch comelie raynes, that the Ryder needeth little labour and leſſe arte, as for example, hee that hath a long large vpright necke, a wide chaule and a daintie mouth otherſome ſo imperfectlie framde by nature, that though the Ryder vſe extreame induſtrie and much arte, yet if hee haue not the very ground and abſolute knowledge of horſemanſhip, he ſhall neuer bring him to ſtaiednes, comlineſſe or good ſhow, as thoſe which be ſhort neckt, narrowe chauld, thicke headed, and deade mouthed. And ſith theſe contraries, muſt haue contrarie meanes to bring them to theyr perfections, becauſe lenity to him that is dull and ſtubberne, will from a little, bring him to iuſt nothing dooing, and crueltie to him that is free, apt and courageous, is the hie way not onely to marre him, but alſo to kill hym: and becauſe the onely art of riding, conſiſteth in the making of a comelie, ſtayed, and well faſhiond rayne, I will here ſet downe the manner, howe they ought both kindes of them to be trayned and taught, drawing all the natures, diſpoſitions and vmors of Horſes, into theſe two heads or branches, Dulneſſe and Frænes.

Vnder thys worde dulneſſe, I conclude ſuch as be heauie natur'd, ſlow, vnapt, churliſh, alwaies crauing correction, reſtie and forgetfull: vnder this worde frænes, I conclude thoſe that be light, nimble, courageous, apt, that will catch a leſſon from his Rider ere it be fully taught him, and is alwayes readie for more then can be put vnto him, therefore I will beginne firſt (becauſe they aſke more labour

and arte) with those kinde of Horses which I termed dull. Hauing backt your Horse as is before prescribed, and made him to receiue you off and on at your pleasure, which may be done in a day or two, then enter into the nature and disposition of the Horse, (which who so cannot finde, let hym neither profesſe nor expect to be a Horseman,) then finding him to be of nature dull and vntowarde, neyther apt to proude pace or rayne, in any case neither offer him lesson nor Ring, but being mounted on his back, and hauing pausd and setled your selfe, thrust him out into a good round trotte, the length of twenty or forty score, all the way with your hands working vp his heade aloft: and then offer to stoppe him, by drawing in your hand more firme and hard the you were wont in the working vp of his head, at which if he offer to thrust downe his head, and wil not stay, thrust him forward as farre againe, and then offer him the stop, prouided alwaies you keepe him in a swift trot, in which if he proue slothfull, as no doubt but hee will, then reuiue him with a sharpe rodde, with your voyce, and with the ierting of your legges and bodie forward at once.

If at the second offer, he refuse to yelde in his heade or stoppe, then at him the thyrde time, the fourth, and the fift, till you haue trotted him a mile or some-what more: then turne him homewarde, and exercise him after the same maner, which peraduenture will the first day nothing at all preuaile with him, but bee you carelesse, & in any case striue not with him, or seeke by strong hand to ouercome him, for so you shall marre his mouth, teache him many knauish qualities, and no more make his heade moue then a great Dake: but take him out the second day, and then trot him foorth two miles, and alwaies in twelue score, fiue score, or twentie score, as you finde your ground or feele your Horse, offer him the stop, which if he refuse, meruaile not, but take him out the third day, the 4. and 5. increasing his trauell as his daies increase. And if you finde in him an ability of body and strength, to which you must haue great respect, and only

an vntoward ſtubbernes and vnaptnes, hinders what you goe about, then ſpare not to labour him two or three houres together about the fieldes, til by this your labor & toyle you make him yeld to your hand, which you ſhall no ſooner perceiue, but immediatly make much of him, cherrilh him, light from his backe, and giue him graſſe or greene corne if there bee any neere you: and faile not but exerciſe him thus for a weeke or a fortnight: in which ſpace you may make him ſo well acquainted with your hand, that when ſoeuer you ſhal but ſtraine your bridle raine, hee will yeeld and ſtop at your pleaſure. It may be the firſt day you trot him forth, you ſhal finde him of ſuch a gentle mouth, that at the firſt proffer, he will ſtop, yet couet to haue his head betweene his legs, and trot but ſlouenlie and like a Jade: which if hee do, then loke what trauell I preſcribed you for the ſtop, imploy the ſelfe ſame, onely to the rayſing vp of his head, to the bringing of him to lightnes, to a fayre trotte and forwardneſſe of way, which no meane that euer I tryed or ſaw, wil ſo ſone bring to paſſe as thys.

When you haue brought him to this perfection that hee will yeelde to your hande, carry his head aloft, and trot forth both lightly and freely: then ſhall you endeuour (hauing gotten his necke to his vttermoſt height,) to bring downe his noſe and muſſell, that it may reſt vpon his thropell, and ſo haue a perfect, ſtayed and gallant raine, which you ſhall do in this manner: being mounted vpon his back and hauing pauſde a ſpace, thē draw vp your hand, at which if he offer to yeld or goe back, then thruſt your legs out ſtifly vpon your ſtirrop leathers, and that will ſtay him, then loke whether your Martingale be ſtiffe or ſlack, if you finde it ſlack, then let ſome foteman ſtanding by draw it ſtraiter, yet in any caſe not to ſtraite, but ſo as the Horſe may reſt vpon it, and no more, then trot him forth into ſome graueld earth or newe plowed grounde, but the graueld earth I rather preferre, becauſe it is more finer fot-holde, and not ſo labourſome to trauaile on: being come thether, loke whe-

ther your Martingale continue his former ſtiffneſſe or no, which if it doe not, (as there is no likelihoode it will,) then drawe it againe to his former ſtraitneſſe, and then put forward your Horſe, and vpon a ſoft and eaſie foote-pace, holding his head vpright, & his body ſtraight, make out a large Ring, being at the leaſt forty yardes in compaſſe, about the which walke him vpon your right hand three times, then drawing the right hande rayne a little more firme, & laying the calfe of your legge cloſer to his ſide, pace out within your Ring two halfe circles, the firſt on your right hand, the latter on your left, which will be a plaine Romane S, in thys forme following.

Thys doone, then walke about your large Ring three tymes on your left hand, and then change within your Ring as you did before, obſeruing for your left hand your left rayne and your right leg, then will your large Ring haue two whole Rings within the ſame, as thys figure following ſheweth.

Then

Then on your right hand walke him other three times, (becauſe you muſt holde it for a generall rule in horſmanſhyppe, alwaies to ende on that hand you begunne) and ſo trotte him ſtraight forward twentie yards, and there ſtoppe him and cherriſh him: which done: drawe in both your handes euen together, and make him goe backe a pace or two, which if he refuſe to do, then eaſe your hands and pull them in againe ſo gently as may be, neuer ceaſſing, but letting them come and goe till he yeeld and goe backe, which I am ſure he will inſtantly doe, vnleſſe he be a wonderfull vnruly and reſtie Jade: which if he be, then muſt you haue a foote-man to ſtande by, who with a cudgell beating him vpon the noſe, and you with your rod beating him vpon his fore-legges, enforce him perforce to goe backe, which when hee dooth, immediatly cherriſh him, and then taking compaſſe enough for feare of making him weake necke, turne him about, and downe the ſame furrowe pace him to the King againe, where you may exerciſe him in his leſſon as

you did before. In this manner would I haue you for foure or fiue dayes to practise your Horse, not suffering him to trot or gallop, but onely to pace, to stop, and goe backe, hauing alwaies a speciall regarde to keepe your Martingale stiffe, that by little and little you may win in his head, till you haue it in that place you desire, where when it is, then stay, and in any case drawe your Martingale no straighter.

Nowe when by this your trauaile, you haue brought your Horse that he will willingly pace this Ring, & make his change within, on both hands without compulsion, then may you well aduenture to trotte him in the same, making him do it with spirite and nimblenesse: prouided alwaies that if you find him vnwilling to make his changes on both hands within the Ring, and that he rather couets to moue his necke and head then his body, all which should goe euen and equally together, then make your changes in this maner.

When you would haue him turne on your right hande, draw your left raine straight, and so holde it, then mooning gently your right hande raine, lay the calue of your left leg close to his side, & with your rodde on his left shoulder, make him come in on your right hand as your selfe would, and so likewise for your left hande vse the like contrary meanes, which when you haue found by experience to preuaile, and that by this meanes and exercise, hee wil both pace and trot this Ring with good courage, (which you must chiefely respect) and that he will make his stop close and well, and at the motion of your hande retire, which in one Monethes practise (at the most) you may at ease performe, then shall it bee requisite you teach him to galloppe the same Ring in thys sort.

First, when you come into the fielde, as I haue before prescribed, gently pace him about your Ring, that hee may thereby know about what hee goeth, then put him to hys trotte, and force him to trotte it with great life, still thru-

sting

ſting him forward with your feete and body, till you make him gallop, then hauing gallopt a ſtroke or two, drawe in your hand, and make him but trotte againe: then hauing trotted a while, make him gallop ſomewhat more then he did before, and then trotte, and thus increaſe your galloppe by little and little, as firſt a ſtroke or two, then halfe the Ring, then three parts, and at length all the Ring reunde about, but by no meanes for a day or two let him gallop your changes.

And note heere, that although I ſette you downe thys abrupt manner of beginning to gallop, yet nevertheleſſe, in this as in the reſt, you muſt obſerue your three times on a hand, as to pace once about, to trot once, and gallop once, or to pace the one halfe of the Ring, trotte the other, gallop an other, and then pace againe, as your owne diſcretion ſhall moue you, till you finde in your Horſe (through thys manner of inſtruction) ſuch a readines, that but mouing either your legge, body, rodde or voice, he will inſtantly take his galloppe: which being perceiued, as no doubt but you ſhall within three or foure dayes ryding, then may you take this order.

When you begin in the morning, firſt pace him thrice about your Ring on your right hand, and then changing doe as much on your left hand, then change againe, and trotte thrice on your right hande, and thrise on your left, then gallop thrice on your right hande, thrise on your left, and thrice on your right hand againe, then gallop ſtraight forth right fortie yardes or more, and there, by drawing your hande euen, firme, and at leyſure, make him ſtoppe and ſtand ſtill awhile, then put him backe two or three paces, and let him ſtande ſtill without mouing for a good ſpace, neyther doe you your ſelfe either ſtirre your legge or bodie, but onelie with your hand, voyce, and the bigge ende of your Rodde, clawe him and make much of him, thereby to encourage him in his well doing: And after this ſorte and manner (as I haue heere preſcribed) woulde I haue you exerciſe

him.

him for three weekes or a Moneth, if you finde him dull or vntowarde.

Now, for that sundrie obseruations are to bee obserued in this lesson, I will so farre digresse from my purpose, as first to let you vnderstand them. Note therefore that in this lesson as in all other, you must haue an especiall regard that your Horse carrie a gallant rayne, his head round and lofty, without eyther thrusting his nose out like a Pygge, or putting his head betweene his legges like a fearefull Beare-whelpe, which you shall not bring to passe by haling or pulling at his mouth, but by keeping his Martingale stiffe, and by feeding his mouth with a gentle hand, yalwaies comes and goes with sweete motions. Note that when you gallop him on your right hande, if hee eyther come not in so round as you would haue him, or if hee throwe his hinder parts out of the Ring, as many Horses will, that then you correct him, by beating him on the flancke on the lefte side, with the inside of your left legge, which if it preuaile not, then with your spurre strike him, and with your rod on his left buttock: which will in once or twice going about, make him gladde to keepe his Ring: and so for the other hande, vse the like meane on the other side.

Note that when you make your changes on eyther hand, in which you drawe your Horse into a straight compasse, that than you pull your bridle raynes more straight then before: and putting the calues of your legges close to your Horse sides, you ierte them forwarde againe with a good strength, not ceasing but so to doo, till you come againe into your large Ring, the effect whereof is this: the bringing of the calues of your legges to your Horses sides, will in hys galloppe make hym rayse vppe his fore-partes, and then the ierting of your legges forward, will so put on your Horse, that not staying, his hinder legges will followe hys fore-legges in such comely sorte, that as if hee were taught to beate an artificiall turne, euen with such nimblenesse, strength, and comely grace will he make his changes: and

by

And by this meanes, when hee shall bee taught to make his turnes, you shal finde him more apt, ready, and a thousand times more free from anie manner of vice belonging to that lesson.

Therefore in this, vse great labour and diligence, especially in keeping iust time with your legge and hand, for if eyther your legge and hand goo so very fast, that the horse cannot keepe time with you, or if your motions be so slow, that the Horse must stay for you, or if in steede of the calue of the legge you giue the spurre, then bee you assured, you doo not make but marre, for as the one doth helpe, the other doth correct: and the difference betwixt them, who cannot iudge.

Nevertheless, if the Horse bee dull and stubburne, of which kinde I most intrete, for in them is the depth of Art to be tried, and that you finde the calue of your legge will not quicken him, then it shall bo needfull that you vse the euen stroke of both your spurres, which hauing reuiued him, then vse the calues of your legges, and as oft as he wareth heauie and dull, so oft vse your spurres and rodde, and not otherwise in this lesson. Note that when you galloppe your Horse forth-right in the euen furrow to giue him his stoppe, that a little space before you stoppe him, you thrust him out with more force and courage then before, that thereby in the stoppe hee may couch his hinder loynes the closer, and make his stoppe more firme and comely. Note that if in the stoppe hee will not couch his hinder loynes, but will altogether trust to his fore-legges, which is both vnsure and vnseemely, that then you choose such a peece of earth to ride vppon, as your euen furrow may bee descending downe the knole of some hill, where in the deepest descent, you may obserue alwaies to make your Horse stoppe, by which meanes you shall both make him to yeelde his hinder parts, and also if the ground where by chaunce you shall ride him, be loose and vnsertaine, rather then hee will ouer-shoote his ground, he will stoppe vpon his buttocks.

Note that when you make your Horse go back, if he thrust his hinder partes out of the furrow and goe crookedly, that then with the calue of your legge on that side which he swarueth on you correct him, in which if he persist, then vse your rod, yet but in gentle sort, and sometimes your spurre, and that but seldome.

After this your Horse can pace, trotte, and galloppe your Ring, and make his stoppe in good sort, which bee well assured hee doeth perfectlie and readilie, ere you offer him any new lesson, it shal bee necessary that for a grace, and beautifying of what hee doeth, that then you teach him to aduaunce before: which as it doeth adorne, so doeth it carrie great profite and commoditie, and therefore you may bring him vnto it in this manner. Ride him into some beaten hie-way which is eyther grauell or sandie, and there trotte him forward a dozen yardes or there about, and then make him stoppe, and in the stopping giue him the calues of both your legges euen together, and also your voyce, by letting your tongue parte sharpelie from the roofe of your mouth, together with the noyse of your rodde shaken in your hand: which at the first will peraduenture but moue in your horse a stamering or amazement, but bee you carelesse, and trotte him forwarde againe as farre as you did before, and there offer him the like stoppe, and the like motions, at which if he refuse to aduance, and offer to runne backe, then thrust him forward with your leggs, and solicite him, til you make him take vp but one of his leggs, which when you perceaue, immediatly cherish him, and let him pause a space, then trotte him forwarde, and doo as you did before, continuing this manner, till you finde your Horse vnderstandeth your meaning.

But what for want of vse and nimblenesse hee will not performe, or do it according to your minde, when this you find, which you shal perceaue by his lifting vp of one legge, or by aduauncing of both vpon compulsion or great correction, then shall you labour him in this lesson, alwayes correcting

ſting him when hee is vntoward, and cheriſhing him when he giueth any ſhew of likelihoode to perfoꝛme your will, till ſuch time that you haue made him, that he wil vpon the moving of your leg to his ſide, aduance himſelfe beſoꝛe, carrying his head in his true place, and taking his leggs vp euen together, in ſuch ſoꝛt as the true Arte of Hoꝛſmanſhippe requires.

When thus hee will aduaunce, then ſhall you exerciſe him to ſtoppe vpon foote-pace, and to aduaunce withall, after that vpon his trotte both ſlowly and ſwift to ſtoppe and aduaunce: and laſtly, vpon his gallop to ſtoppe and aduaunce. Now foꝛ ſuch notes and obſeruations, as are to be obſerued during the teaching of this, I will heere ſet downe. Firſt note that when you ſtoppe your Hoꝛſe, and compell him to aduaunce, that you doo not hang vpon his mouth, oꝛ pꝛeſſe it too ſoꝛe, foꝛ that is the ready way to ſpoile all, and make him runne away, but onely carry ſuch a gentle firme hand, as may no moꝛe but ſtay him from pꝛeſſing foꝛward, nay let your hande be ſuch, that he may rather haue libertie to pꝛeſſe foꝛwarde a pace oꝛ two, then by your extreame puling of him, that he may haue his mouth ould: and by that meanes, not only winne the head from you, but be as new to begin, as if he had neuer bẽne haultred.

Note, that if hee chaunce (bẽing at the firſt ignoꝛant of your meaning) to pꝛeſſe foꝛwarde two oꝛ thꝛee paces, that then you make him retire and goe backe, iuſt ſo much as he went foꝛward, that thereby he may know he did offend, and therfoꝛe after a dꝛead to dꝛw the like.

Note, that if in a daies riding oꝛ two, ne thꝛee, you can not bꝛing him to that perfection you would, that then you be not diſcouraged, but continue your labour, foꝛ thoſe Hoꝛſes that are the ſloweſt of conceite, and hardeſt to vnderſtand their Riders meaning, bẽing once bꝛought to knowe what they muſt doo, are alwayes the ſureſt holders, and euer after, the perfecteſt perfoꝛmers of any leſſon whatſoeuer.

Note, that if he either aduance too hie, or when you wold not haue him, as the best mettald Horses most commonlie will doe, that then with a good cudgell you beate him vppon the fore-legges, or with the great ende of your rodde, betweene the eares correct him, and vndoubtedlie he will reforme that abuse.

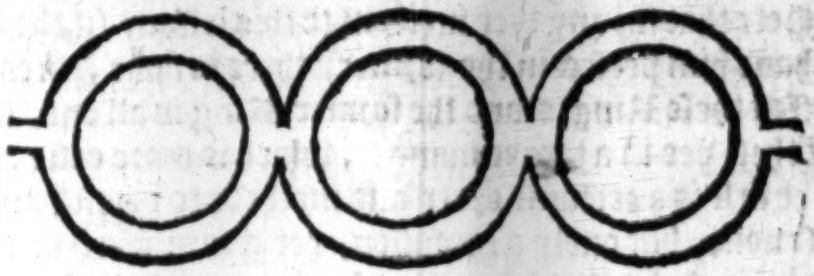
Note, that after hee will aduance perfectly and in order, that then in euery stoppe when you make him aduaunce, that you make him doo it twice, thrice, and sometimes foure times together without intermission, and then to stande still, the profite whereof you shall finde, when you come to teach your Horse to doo the Coruett capriole, and such like salts of pleasure, to which this is the perfect path-way and guide.

Nowe forasmuch as I am in matters of seruice, I will followe that purpose, and hereafter come to things of pleasure. When your Horse can absolutelie well doo all these lessons before mentioned, which by continuall trauails, vse, and exercise, you must bring him vnto, for in anie case you must offer no newe lesson till the olde bee most perfect, least by making a confusion in the Horses sence, and for want of true conceite and vnderstanding hee be brought to doo iust nothing, as many vnskilfull Horsemen doo at this day, who will striue to make theyr Horses gallop theyr Rings, stop, turne, aduaunce, goe backe, and all in one morning: neuer considering, that a Horse is a beast whose capacitie can conceaue no more then a beast, which absurdity I wish the wiser sort to eschew.

Hauing therefore as I saide, your Horse perfect in these lessons, especially that he will gallop the Ring before specified, which Ring in effect contayneth all other Ringes vsed by our English riders: yet neuertheless, I would haue you practise your Horse in one other Ring more, which albeit as touching the making of a Horse readie and perfect, it hath no more vertue then the former, and that what Horse soeuer can gallop the first, must of force consequently with

more

more eaſe galop this, yet for becauſe this in ſeruice is in daily & hourely vſe, as wel in charging and annoying the Enemie, as in ſafe garding the Ryders perſon from ſhot, or ſuch like miſchieſes, I will here ſet it downe as a leſſon as needfull as any other whatſoeuer, tearming it by the title galloping the field, the figure whereof is this.



The manner of bringing your Horſe to doo this leſſon, is thus, firſt marke out vppon your right hand in a fayre foote-pace, a Ring of a reaſonable ſize, beeing about a three yardes ouer euerie way, then another on your left hand ioyning to the former, and ſo making your Ringes ſtill forward, make a third on your right hand againe, which done, put your Horſe into his galloppe, and as you did pace the Ringes, ſo let him gallop them backe againe: and then putting him ſtraight forwarde twenty or forty yardes, make your ſtoppe and aduancement: thus would I haue you euerie morning when you bring your Horſe forth, to teach him.

After you haue trotted and gallopt your Ring firſt of all mentioned, finding him of ſufficient ſtrength and ability, after ſome little reſt and eaſe, let him galloppe theſe latter Ringes, which I tearme galloping the fielde. And note that for anie certaine number of turnes in this leſſon, or anie other certaintie whatſoeuer (ſaue the carrying of his head, which muſt alway keepe his true place in all leſſons) there is none to be reſpected, but all to bee referd to the Ri-

ders discretion. Therefore the Rider must haue a great regard, that in this lesson hee put not the Horse beyonde his strength, or force him to gallop longer then he shal finde the Horse of himselfe willing to presse forward: for if he be ouer toild, and brought to a wearines and sloth, he will not onely learne to proue restie, but also being young and tender, put forth splints, spauens, ring-bones, and such like foule diseases to bring him to lamenes.

Note that for any vice incident to this lesson, (if the Rider haue him perfect in the former) there is none, because in effect these Ringes and the former Ring is all one, saue that these bee in a larger manner, which is more easie: and in the first is a certaine order and methode to be vsed and in these none, but onely a confusion, yet a care of a true time keeping. Note, that when your horse can perfectly wel gallop the field, that then you shal not neede to exercise him in it aboue once in a weeke.

Nowe hauing thus farre continued my purpose, I will consequently forward to the other lessons, in which there is more arte and greater curiosity. And first of all hauing your Horse perfect in these lessons before prescribed you shal then teach him to turne readily on both hands, and for that there be sundry maner of turnes, as some straite, some large, some close, some lofty, I will shew you howe to bring your Horse to doo them all perfectlie. First therefore, you shall teach your horse to make that turne which we terme (not hauing any apt English word) Incauallare, to lappe one legge ouer another.

This kinde of turne, is the ground of all other turnes, and by it, the rest are attained to with more ease: this manner of turne, is to keepe your Horses hinder partes firme in a place, and make him come about with his fore-partes, lapping his out-most forelegge ouer his inmost as hee turneth in this sort. Trotte your Horse straight downe some euen furrowe, and there stoppe him, and stand still a while, then drawing vp your bridle rayne somewhat firme, yeeld

your

your bridle hand a little, but ſo little as may bee, towards your right ſide, then with the calue of your legge on his left ſide, and your rodde on his left ſhoulder, make him (ſo ſtanding without any larger compaſſe) to turne his foze-partes that way which his hinder partes were, which if he doo willingly, cheriſh him: and then making that halfe circle a complete round one, ſette him as he ſtoode befoze. Thus as you did on your right hand, doo ſo likewiſe on your left, vſing the like helpes with your right legge, and your rodde on his right ſhoulder, then cheriſh him, and ſo dooing the like on your right hand again, that you may end where you begun, light from his back, and giue him a handful of graſſe if there be any nære you.

So walking him vp and downe a while foz his eaſe, you may take his backe againe, and doo as you did befoze, increaſing ſtill his turnes, as you ſee him increaſe in perfectneſſe and willingneſſe, till ſuch time as you haue him ſo ready, as vpon the motion of your legge and hand, hee will flie about ſo ſwiftly and ſo oft, as you ſhall eyther offer oz deſire. Now foz obſeruations and notes in this leſſon, theſe be they: firſt you ſhall vnderſtande when you offer him this leſſon, if he refuſe vpon the mouing of your legge and hand to turne, and will couet to reare, oz doo ſuch like diſozderly acts, that then vpon the firſt pzoffer of ſuch diſozder, you doo but ſlacke the raynes of your bzidle, and with your hand vppon his creſt keepe him downe, offering him againe to turne, which if neuertheleſſe hee will not, then dzawe the right ſide raine ſomewhat ſtraiter then the left, yet in anie caſe, not ſo much that his head may goe a haire bzeadth befoze his body, but moue altogether, at which if he make any ſtick, then with your rod on his left ſhoulder, giue him a good iert that may make him ſtir, and doubt not but hee wil then turne, which when hee offers, immediatly follow him with your hand and leg, till he haue gone halfe about, where you may then pauſe to cheriſh him. Note furthermoze, that if hee refuſe to moone his foze-partes, and offer to come

about

about with his hinder, that then you máte his hinder parts so moouing, with your rodde, and vppon his buttocke correct him, making him keepe his hinder partes firme and fast: if your rodde bee not a correction sufficient, then may you vse sometimes your spurre in his flancke, both which, if you finde preuaile not, then must you cause him to pace out a little narrow Ring, not aboue a yard, or a yard and a halfe ouerthwart, which you must make him tread one while on one hand, another while on another, sometimes by the space of a quarter of an houre, sometimes more: and lette him doo it continually on his forte-pace, and not on his trot. This shall bring him to great lightnes on his fore-partes, and make him repose such trust to his hinder, that you shall bring him vnto the incauallare, as your selfe would wish or desire.

Note that if he doo it willingly on the right hand, and not without compulsion on the left, that then you alwaies begin and end on your left hand, as you did before on your right. Note that when you turne him on your right hande, if hee doo not bring his left legge ouer his right, but bringes it sometimes short, sometimes vnder, and so forth ilfauoredly, that for such offence, you vse no other correction but still to labour him the more in this lesson: for by such labour he shal come to vnderstande his fault, and by the knocking of one of his legges vppon another, correct himselfe enough for that vice.

Note that the more hee lappeth his outmost legge ouer his inmost, the better and more comely shall his turne be. Note that the more you follow him in his turne with your hand and legge, the further you compell him to lap his legs one ouer another. When therefore your horse can set this close turne vppon the ground, both swiftly and in perfection, then shall you proceede to teach him beat a large ring turne loftily, which at this day amongst our English Horse-men is most in vse, and it is to bee doone in this manner following.

You muſt pace out a little narrow Ring, ſome 4. yardes or there abouts in compaſſe, and vſe to walke your horſe in the ſame, vntill ſuch time that you perceiue him ſo readie, that he will pace it willingly, carrying his head and bodie both firme together, not offering to flie out, or vſe any diſorderly motion: which when you find, then ſhal you as you walke him about the Ring, on your right hande, with your voyce and calue of your left legge, and withdrawing your bridle raine a little more firme, cauſe him to aduaunce, which ſo ſoone as hee dooth, immediatly by the thruſting of both your legs forward againe, make him pace forward as he did before, and in his pacing cherriſh him, that hee may vnderſtand he did your will, then hauing ſo paced a while, make him aduaunce againe, and do in all things a you did before. Thus may you doe three or 4. times on your right hande, and then make the like Ring on your left hand, and with the help of your right legge, do in this as in the other, not forgetting to make your ending on your right hand, as you did in other leſſons. But by the way note this, that in any caſe you doe not end vpon your aduauncement but vpon his pace or trotte, for if you doe, you ſhall bring him to a reſtie qualitie, that vpon his aduauncement he will ſtand ſtill whether you will or no. When he will therefore pace this Ring, and with the helpe of your legge aduaunce and goe forwarde, then ſhall you as ſoone as hee hath aduanced and gone a ſteppe forward, make him aduaunce againe, and ſo pace the Ring about, and doe the like at your ſecond going about, which if he do in good order, you ſhal then cheriſh him, but not ſtand ſtil, for in this leſſon, horſes will come to ſtand & be ſlothfull. When this is perfect, then make him aduaunce, and goe a ſtep or two forward, three or foure times together, increaſing this leſſon ſtill by degrees, till through your daily labour & vſe, you bring your horſe to that perfection, that as you touch your leg to his ſide, ſo wil he aduance, and as you thruſt forwarde your legges, ſo will hee followe with his two hinder legs euen together, beating the Ring

with such aduauncements round about, both so oft, so large, and so strait as your selfe will, still keeping that time with his legges and bodie, that you doo with your legs and hand. And this knowe, that the cheefest arte and grace in horsemanship, is true time keeping.

Note that in this lesson, if the Rider bee discrete, and will take time and leisure with his horse, there will happen no vice, vnlesse it be such as are before specified in the former lessons, together with corrections due to the same. But if the Rider be an vnskilfull man, which will force his Horse to doe that in a day, which woulde aske a fortnights labour, then be you sure there will happen more mischiefes in this one lesson, then in all the other mentioned before, as restines, running away, writhing his heade awry, checking at the bridle, and such like: the least of which will aske a monthes worke to reclaime them. And sith they come rather through the vnskilfulnes of the man, then eyther the vntowardnesse or badde disposition of the Beast, I will heere omitte them, meaning to treate thereof in another place.

Note that this turne, of all other turnes is most beautifull, most gallant, and most assured and strong, both for man and horse, it is most in vse in service, especially in that manner of fight, which our English Souldiers terme fighting at the croope. Note, that if in this turne you finde your horse, at any time slothfull, or that he will leaue before you would haue him, that for such offence, you vse the euen stroke of both your spurres, and a little to checke him in the mouth with your bridle hand, which is a present helpe, yet would I not haue you vse it oft, but at some speciall times, when other corrections faile.

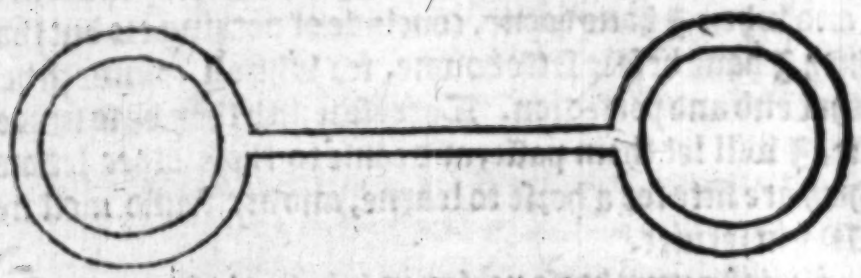
Heere coulde I spend a great deale of waste paper, and more idle time, in telling you of sundry other turnes, and in distinguishing of halfe turnes frō whole turnes, and whole turnes from double turnes: heere could I speake of ỳ turne which Grison calleth Volta raddopiata, also of that which

be

he calleth Lacrambetta, and our Engliſh Riders Chambetta, and when I haue doone, conclude of nothing els but that which I haue before ſette downe, for why all commeth but to that end and perfection. Therefore, ſith they be ſo needleſſe, I will let them paſſe, and come to thoſe other leſſons which are fitte for a horſe to learne, and are found moſt neceſſary in ſeruice.

Hauing your horſe perfect in what is before expreſſed, you ſhall then teach him to manage truely, iuſt and well: I neede not heere to interpret vnto you, the ſignification of this worde manage, neither howe needfull a leſſon it is in ſeruice, becauſe both are ſufficiently doone in another more abſolute Author. Of manages there be three kindes, manage with halfe reſt, manage with whole reſt, manage without reſt: for the two former kindes of manages, I find no reaſon why a man ſhould beſtowe any particuler labour to traine his horſe onely vnto them, ſith they bee of no ſuch vſe as the laſt is, neyther doe they carry the like grace that it doth. And for mine owne part, ſith I vſe them but as introductions or guides to the latter, and ſith euery horſe that can manage without reſt, can manage either with halfe reſt or whole reſt, I will heere conclude them all three in one, vnder the title of managing without reſt.

To make your Horſe therefore to manage perfectly and well, you ſhall take this order: Beeing come into ſome grauelde Pie way, of breadth ſufficient for a large ring, and long enough for a managing courſe, you ſhall firſt on your right hand pace out a Ring, containing the circuite of tenne or twelue yardes compaſſe: hauing markt that out ſo as you may ſufficiently diſcerne it, pace then your Horſe ſtraight forwarde, ſome fortie or fiftie yardes, and there on your left hand, marke out another Ring of like compaſſe to the firſt, according to the manner and order of this figure following.

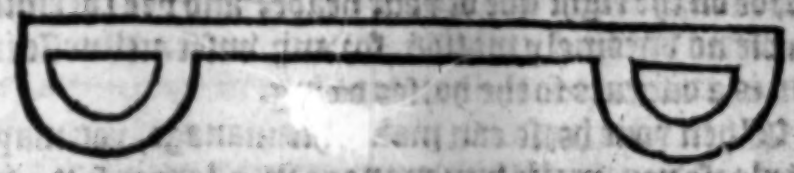


This doone, put your horse into his trot, and make him trot downe your euen furrowe to your first Ring, at which when he comes, make him stop & aduance, and then immediatly vpon his aduance, thrust him forward, & make him trot about your right hand Ring, then trot downe the furrow to your left Ring, at which when you come, first stop and aduance, and then trot about the Ring, and so backe againe, not suffering your Horse by any meanes to stand or stick vpon his aduancement, but presently to goe forwarde withall.

In this sorte exercise your Horse two or three dayes, after which time, I would haue you when your horse hath trotted your Ring about, to put him into a gentle galloppe and to gallop downe the straight furrow to the other Ring, where, vpon your gallop make him stop and aduance, and then trotte the other Ring about, and so gallop back againe stopping, aduancing, and trotting about the Ring. After he will doe this perfectly, you shal then make him, hauing gallopt downe the furrow and made his stop and aduancement to gallop the Rings also, in which I would haue you exercise him a weeke at the least.

This weekes exercise, will bring your Horse to such perfectnes, that he will doe all this of himselfe, without any helpe of the rider: that beeing perceiued by you, you may, then safely aduenture to bring those, your Ringes into a more straite and narrow compasse, according to the forme of this figure following.

Euc-



Euery day making them leſſe and leſſe, till ſuch time that you bring it into ſo ſmall a Ring, that as ſoone as you haue ſtopt, (which ſtop muſt not be perceiued by the ſtanders by) you immediatly eaſe your hand againe, and putting him forward with your leggs, turne him roundly as it were in the Incauallare, ſaue that this muſt be done more loftily, and ſo hauing made this turne on your right hand, gallop backe to your left Ring, and do the like on your left hand, continuing theſe turnes, no longer then you ſhall find your Horſe to do it with a good grace and courage. This kind of manage, is of all leſſons in Horſemanſhip moſt needfull and artificiall, for in it your horſe muſt ſtop, aduaunce, and turne, all in one inſtant.

Note, that in this leſſon aboue all other, your Horſe muſt vſe the leaſt diſorder with his head or bodie, but in it keepe his rayne moſt perfect and gallant: therefore during the time that your Horſe doth manage, be ſure to carry a more ſtrong and ſure hand then in any other leſſon. Note that in managing you muſt keepe as iuſt time in your gallop as in your turne, and that the time you keepe in each bee all one. Note, that as in your turne, you drawe vp the bridle hand, to make your horſe ſtop, and eaſe it againe to make him goe forward in his turne, ſo in his galloppe you muſt drawe vp your hand, to keepe his head in his true place, and alſo eaſe it againe to ſweeten his mouth, and make him to ride with more pleaſure, whereas if you holde your hand alwayes in one ſtay, you will not onelie dull and make dead his mouth, but alſo make him ride vnpleaſantlie, and when you offer to ſtop him, make proffer to breake away with you. Note that in this leſſon, you carry your body ſtraight and vpright, your legges in their true place, your rodde as it were your

ſwoꝛde on the right ſide of your heade, and bee carefull that you vſe no vncomely motion, foꝛ any vnſeemelineſſe in the man is a diſgrace to the hoꝛſes doing.

When your hoꝛſe can make this manage, you may then if it pleaſe you, make him manage in a larger ſoꝛt, which is very comely in this manner. Pace out a Ring of fiue oꝛ ſixe yardes compaſſe on your right hande, and then pacing downe the furrow as is beſoꝛeſaide, marke out another on your left hande of the ſame compaſſe, then put your hoꝛſe in to a gentle gallop, and beeing come to your right hande Ring, there making a ſleight kinde of ſtop & aduancement, foꝛce your hoꝛſe to beate the Ring about, in ſuch ſoꝛt as I ſhowd you beſoꝛe, where I tell you how to make your hoꝛſe to beate a large turne loftily: helping him with the ſalues of your legges, your hande and your rodde, then galloping downe to your left Ring doe the like there. Thys kinde of manage, though it bee ſome-what moꝛe painefull then the other, yet if the hoꝛſe bee of mettall that doth it, it carrieth ſuch a good grace, that to the ſtanders by which ſhal behold it, it will be wonderfull pleaſing.

Now when this is perfected, it reſteth that you teach your hoꝛſe to paſſe a ſwift and ſtrong carriere, which you ſhal doe in this manner. Beeing come into ſome graueled hie way, the length of a good carriere, which ſhold be meaſured accoꝛding to the diſpoſition of the hoꝛſe, yet fith it ſhall not be amiſſe to ſet downe ſome certaintie, I thinke ſixe ſcoꝛe yards a very fitte carriere, as well foꝛ the heauie ſlugge Hoꝛſe, as alſo foꝛ the puiſſant and fine mettald beaſt: foꝛ as the one may runne it without wearines, ſo the other may ſhow in it his puiſſance and ſwiftnes. Beeing come (as I ſayd) into ſuch a place, firſt pace your Hoꝛſe twice oꝛ thꝛice about a ſmall Ring, and then trotte him foꝛwarde ſixeſcoꝛe yards, at the ende whereof pace another Ring: and then ſetting your Hoꝛſes heade ſtraight downe the way hee came, make hym ſtand ſtill a good ſpace, during which time, loke that his body ſtande ſtraight and firme, which when you

haue

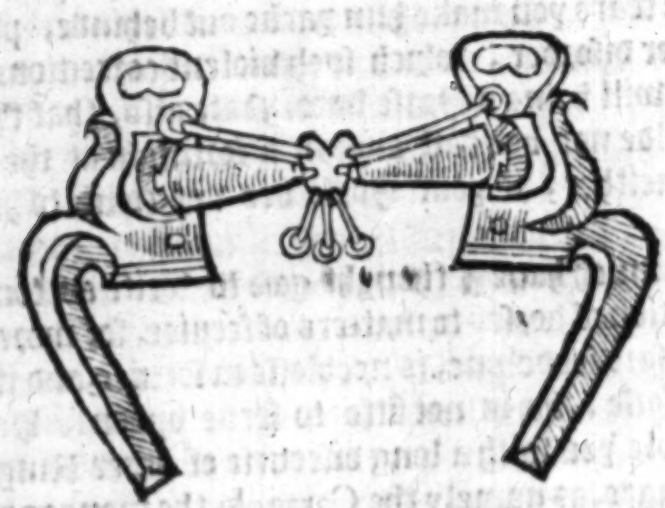
haue founde it doth, then giuing him the bridle hande, bending your body a little forward, and thruſting out both your legges with a good ſtrength, force him ſuddainelie with a good courage, to enter into a ſwift galloppe, which with the euen ſtroke of your ſpurres, encreaſe till hee bee at the very vttermoſt ſpeede he can runne, in which continue him till hee come to your firſt Ring, where by drawing vppe your hand firme and harde, make him ſtoppe vpon his buttocks, and then with the helpe of your legges, make him aduance twice or thrice: then trotte him about the Ring and ſtande ſtill a good ſpace, cheriſhing him, and no more.

Note, that when you ſtart your carriere, to make your horſe do it with greater life & courage, you may vſe the help of your voyce, by crying howe or hey very loude. Note that when you ſtarte your carriere, it is not good to ſpurre your Horſe, for feare you make him yarke out behinde, plunge, or vſe other diſorder, which ſuch violent corrections doone ſuddainly will bring a Horſe vnto. Note alſo, that the carriere woulde not bee paſt once in a fortnight at the moſt, nor ſo oft neither, if your Horſe bee not come to his full growth.

Thus much haue I thought good to write as touching the inſtruction of horſes to matters of ſeruice, for more then I haue before ſet downe, is needleſſe in ſeruice, and if he do any thing leſſe, hee is not fitte to ſerue vppon. Heere I could trouble you with a long diſcourſe of other Rings and other manages, as namely the Caragolo, the manage reſembled to the letter S. or that called Serpeggiarie, with diuers others: yet ſith there is no horſe, but if hee bee perfect in what is before written, muſt of force do them at his pleaſure, becauſe there is no alteration of arte, but onely change of forme, I meane heere therefore to omit them; wiſhing thoſe that are deſirous to vnderſtande them, to loke into Maiſter Claudio Corte his workes, a man peereleſſe in the arte of horſemanſhippe, who of thoſe matters hath written abſolutely.

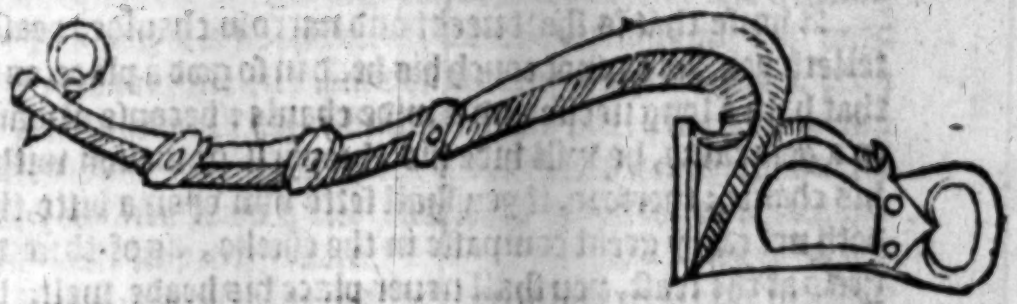
And

And nowe to pursue my former purpose, hauing your horse ready in all these lessons belonging to seruice, that he will doe them vpon his Trence and martingall in perfection, carrying his head round, comelie, and in good forme, you shall then bitte him in this manner. Marke when hee standeth in his pride, and carrieth his head in the most gallantest fashion, and then measure him from the neather lip, to the fore poynt of his shoulder, which is equall with the height of his breast, and take a plaine smooth cannot Bit, with a flying trench, whose cheekes may bee of the same length, after the manner of this figure following, and put it in his mouth.

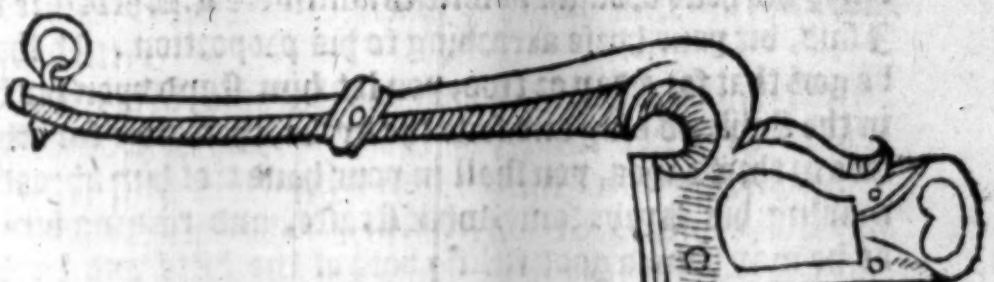


Yet by the way note, that according as your horse is of fashion, so must the thicke of your bitte carry his proportion: if your horse be in shape grosse, that is short necked, thick chauld and hard mouthed, you shall then haue the cheeke of your Bit, made vpon three degrees, according to this figure following.

But



But if he be of fine ſhape, as long necked, wide chauld, and gentle mouthed, then ſhall the chæke of your Bitte be made but vppon one degree, accoꝛding to the manner of the figure following.



The difference and nature of theſe two cheekes is this, the firſt, which ſtandeth vpon thꝛee degrees, bꝛingeth in the muſell of the hoꝛſe, and maketh him perfoꝛce raine wel, that otherwiſe would thꝛuſt out his noſe vnfauouredly: the reaſon whereof is, becauſe it carrieth a greater compaſſe then any other Bitte, inſomuch that a hoꝛſe cannot reſt vppon it vnleſſe he dꝛawe in the nether parte of his head: whereas the ſecond that ſtandeth but vppon one degree, kæpeth a hoꝛſes

head vpright and aloft, neither doth it suffer him to thrust out his nose, but correcteth him if at any time he couet to put his head downe-ward.

A horse that is short neckt and narrow chaulde, reason telleth you, hee cannot couch his head in so good a place, as he that hath a long necke and a wide chaule: because alwaies in a good raine, he will hide his throppell or weison within his chaule: therfore, if you shall sette him vpon a bitte, that doth not carry great compasse in the cheeke, as of three degrees at the least, you shall neuer place his heade well, because the straight cheeke will keepe vp his neck, and thrust out his nose, and hee should haue his necke forced to yeelde, and his nose kept in.

So on the contrarie sort, if to a horse of large long forehande, you put a bitte of much compasse, you then bring downe his necke and put out his nose, by reason of the compasse of the cheeke, which he cannot chuse but follow, whereas he should haue his necke kept vp straight and stiffe, and onely his head brought downe to aunswere it. Therefore as I said, bit your horse according to his proportion. It shall be good that for a day or two, you let him stand vpon his bit in the stable, to play and fele the kybe, then after for other two or three dayes, you shall in your hand trot him abroade, making his kybe some-what straite, and raining him so as he may haue a good feling both of the bitte and kybe. After this, you shall take his backe, and being wel seated, and hauing paused a while, take vp your Bitte raynes into your left hande, and holde them in this manner: Put your little finger and your ring-finger betweene the two raines, and lay your thumbe inst vppon the raines, opposite to your fore-finger and great finger, the brawne of your thombe being turned toward your Saddle pummell: then take the left raine of your flying trench, & lay it vnder your thombe, carrying it somewhat more straiter then your bitte raine. Then in your right hand in which you carrie your rod, carrie the right raine of your flying Trench. In this manner

pace

pace forth your Horſe, bearing him moſt what vpon your flying trench for three or foure daies, offering little or no labour, vnleſſe it be trotting forwarde, or pacing and trotting the Ringes, and ſtopping, all which you muſt put him vnto in gentle manner, for feare of diſtempering his head. And as you finde him frame himſelfe to his bitte, ſo by little and little let him feele it euery day more then other, til ſuch time that you finde he both vnderſtandeth the bitte, and hath his head well ſtayed thereon.

Then may you euery day exerciſe him in all the foreſaid leſſons, with all thoſe helpes and corrections before mentioned, till you haue him in that perfection, that without any other helpe ſaue the offer of your hand, he will do what you ſhall require.

Note, that the true place where the bitte ſhould lie in the horſes mouth, is aboue the tuſke of his nether chappe: as for any other quillet or ſtrategeme in horſemanſhippe, which the curious are deſirous to vnderſtand, I refer them to Maiſter Blundeuilles Booke, which will inſtruct them ſufficiently.

Nowe, to come to thoſe leſſons which although they bée nedeleſſe in ſeruice, yet ſhew they great arte in the Rider, together with much ſtrength, courage, and nimbleneſſe in the Horſe, and thoſe I tearme leſſons of pleaſure, becauſe they be more pleaſing to the eye, then neceſſary for any vſe, and firſt of all to make your Horſe bounde aloft, you ſhall thus inſtruct him. Hauing him well ſtaied vpon his Bitte, that he is both certaine of head and mouth, you ſhall trotte him forth into ſome euen ſandie way, and hauing trotted him a dozen yardes, you ſhall ſtoppe him, and vpon his firſt or ſecond aduauncement, giue him the euen ſtroke of your ſpurres, at wich if he will not bounde, ſtrike him again the ſecond time, if that preuaile not, then trotte him forwarde againe, and do as you did before, continuing this manner of labour, till hee leape with all his foure legges from the ground, which ſo ſone as hee doth, immediatly make much

of him, and vpon his first bound, let him be set vp in the stable, that he may thereby be encouraged the next time, and the better vnderstand what your will is. Then haue him out the second day, and doe as you did the first, and encrease his leapes as you see him increase in vnderstanding, till hee be so perfect, that vpon the offer of your spurre he wil rise on all foure.

Note, that if he rise not so hie with his hinder parts as with his fore-partes, that then you accompany with the euen stroke of your spurres, a good lash with your rodde vnder his belly, and neere vnto his sheath or yard. Note that if in bounding he do not keepe his grounde, hee presseth forwarde, and doth not fall where he riseth, that then so much as he presseth forward, so much you make him retire backe, by beating him vpon his fore knees, and then bring in the former place, make him bound againe.

Note that when your horse will bound aloft lustily and well, you shall make vse of it thus. When you gallop your Horse before any assembly, as soone as you haue made your stoppe and aduaunced, if then for a close you make him bounde, it will be very comely. Also in your manage, if you make your turne onely with boundes, it will be very seemelie. When you beate a large turne, if for a close or ending, you make your horse bound on all foure, nothing can bee more seemely, and then to stand still, thus much for bounding.

Now for the Coruett, you shall do it thus: Ride your horse downe some descending grounde, and hauing trotted two or three yardes, stoppe him and make him aduaunce twice or thrice together: then put him forwarde halfe so far as before, and there make him aduaunce three or foure times together. In this manner make him goe a steppe or two and aduaunce, till of himselfe hee will raise his hinder parts, and in stede of going forwarde, stande aduancing both behinde and before of an equall height. When he will do this well, then may you vpon his third aduauncement,

giue

giue him the euen ſtroke of your ſpurs, to make him bounde aloft, which manner of ſalt, our Engliſh Riders terme the gallop Galliard.

Another manner of leape there is, which we call the Capriole, or Goates leape, it differeth nothing at all from the Coruett, but that your Horſe in it muſt preſſe more forward then in the Coruett, and raiſe his hinder parts a great deale hyer. Therefore you ſhall teach your horſe to doe it, as you taught him the Coruett, adding thereunto thys one helpe more, that is, to turne your rodde in your hand, ſo as the poynt thereof may be iuſt ouer the midſt of your Horſes ſes buttocks, then ſet your hande faſt to your ſide, and alwayes vppon his aduaunce, as you put him forwarde with your legge, ſo hitte him vpon the buttocks with your rodde, which will force him to raiſe his hinder parts, obſeruing to keepe that time with your rodde that you keepe with your hande and legge. And thus for the making of a horſe for ſeruice or pleaſure, I haue ſhewed both my practiſe and experience.

CHAP. 3.

How to chooſe a Horſe for hunting, how to traine him thervnto: and alſo how to diet him, hauing made ſome great match or wager.

Hetherto I haue ſhewed my experience in the training, and bringing to perfection great Horſes, meete eyther for ſeruice in the warres or the pleaſures of great Princes, ſo heere I will declare, (ſince not any elſe hath vndertaken the like Treatiſe) my knowledge in the dyeting and ordering of thoſe horſes, which we terme Hunting-horſes, becauſe the pleaſure wee enioy by them, is in the following of Hounds: an arte euery way equall with the for-

mer, and as neceſſarie in ſome kinde of ſeruices in the war, (eſpecially vpon deſperate exploites to bee doone ſuddenlie, or vpon occurrents or diſcoueries, or any other kinde of ſeruices, wherein eyther the toughnes, or ſwiftnes of a horſe is to be tryed) as the former. Yet ſith the former hath been alwaies of higher price, & more ſearcht into, and ſith what horſe ſoeuer is perfect vpon his bitte, and well can performe all thoſe leſſons mentioned in the former Chapter, muſt of force be perfect vppon his Snaffle, and if his Maiſter ſo pleaſe, bee after made a Hunting Horſe: where contrariwiſe, if a horſe be from his beginning traind to a continuall looſe kinde of gallop, as Hunting horſes are, hee wil aſke great labor and arte to be ſette vpon a bitte, and made proud and gallant.

I will therefore not make them two artes, but one, making this latter, an appendix to the former, concluding him (in my fooliſh iudgement) not an abſolute horſeman, which hath not vnderſtanding in them both, for if he haue arte to make his horſe proud of gate and countenaunce, and ſo nimble, light and deliuer, that with his round turnes and quaint ſaltes, he amazeth the ignorant beholders, yet wanteth arte ſo to diet him, that hee neede not feare eyther melting hys greaſe, breaking his winde, or foundring him, all which are doone inſtantly if hee bee vncleane, without any ſhew of extreamitie, what auaileth his former ſkill? Or if he haue arte ſo to diet his horſe, that if hee be ridden whilſt he is able to ſet one foote before another, if he haue al the greaſe molte within his body, if he be in that extremitie, that ſome ſuppoſe he cannot liue an houre, yet within two or three houres after, be ſo freſh and courageous, as if he had neuer been laboured, if he haue this arte, I ſay, yet want arte, to make his horſe haue either fayre countenance, comely gate, or any agilitie or nimblenes with his bodie: inſomuch that the moſt honorable and puiſſant beaſt in the worlde is made to ſhew like the moſt dul and vnſeemly creature, what auayleth hisarte in dyeting?

Some will ſay (yet but the ignorant) that the trayning and dyeting of theſe which I tearme Hunting horſes, is the onely marring and ſpoile of good Horſes: Fie ſay they, this extreame chaſing and riding of them, makes them lame and vnſounde, and this curious dieting them, makes them ſo tender, neſh and ſickly that they be good for nothing. Immitating herein a Philoſopher, who ſeeing a Gentleman extreamely troubled with the Toothach, cauſed all his owne teeth to bee drawne out, for feare in after time he ſhould feele the like paine, ſaying all men were ſubiect to that diſeaſe: ſo they, hauing ſeene ſome one lame olde hunting horſe, preſently conclude all are ſubiect to the like infirmitie, therefore not neceſſary any ſhould hunt.

For mine owne parte, extreame riding I as much diſallow as any man: yet in great wagers, where the horſes value is farre exceeded, I ſee no reaſon but (for triall) they may well bee put to extremitie, and if they be well dieted, and cunningly ridden, not one haire worſe afterward, although I wiſh ſuch extreamitie ſhoulde bee forborne as much as may bee. For thys ſlaunder of lameneſſe raiſde vpon hunting horſes, I thus confute it, that there be ſome, and many hunting horſes lame I denie not, yet for euery ſuch one lame horſe, I will finde twentie more lame, that neuer knew what hunting meant, ſo that hunting horſes be not onely lame.

Againe, it is well knowne, eſpecially to thoſe that haue skil, that hunting horſes are neuer lamed through their immoderate ryding or labour, if they haue a good Keeper: but nowe and then through greedines of ſporte, and ouer haſtines when they ouer-reach and fall, they many times chance vpon a ſtraine, by which they halt a little, or otherwiſe in a leape or ſlippe, may happen miſchiefe, which is very ſildome, or rarely ſeene. Where on the contrarie parte, who is ſo ſimple that he knoweth not, if a Horſe bee kept in the ſtable and want exerciſe, his hooues will ſtraiten, his ſinewes dry vppe, and hee proue lame vncurable? Who

knoweth

knoweth not that trauelling in the hie way, will beate a Horſe, making him put out windgalles, and lame him certainely. What trauailing Horſe is he that wil not ſtumble, and if he ſtumble, hee may fall, and if he fall, why not conſequently proue lame as well as a hunting horſe?

Your great horſes which are for ſeruice, whom to traine & bring to perfection euery one almoſt of any Gentlemanly diſpoſition, will endeuour himſelfe vnto: Why thoſe I ſay are as ſubiect to lamenes as any hunting-horſe whatſoeuer: for there is neuer a turne you ſet, if it be artificiall, but it ſtraines your horſes backe and hinder loynes, as much as a hunting horſe ſtraineth himſelfe in running ouer a furlong of the deepeſt earth. If then all horſes are as ſubiect to infirmitie as hunting horſes, why not then the Hunting horſe as tollerable as any other horſe.

Now for this vnworthy blame they impute to the dyeting of Horſes, you ſhall ſee howe groſly their ignorance makes them coniecture, firſt they ſhall ſee in the ſequel, that there is no meate, drinke, or any other thing whatſoeuer, appointed for a hunting horſe, but it ſhall by good and ſufficient reaſons be proued moſt excellent, and moſt healthful for the Horſe, then conſequently it muſt be tollerable. Some will ſay this dyeting is but newly come vp, and that men, whoſe nature is to be greedy of nouelties, being newe fangled, are enamoured with this vaine toy. Their forefathers neuer knewe what the dyeting of Hunting horſes meant, yet they had good horſes. As though former blindnes ſhould baniſh enſuing knowledge. Or becauſe Adam and Eue, (who were the Parents of all Parents) were naked (ſaue for Figge-leaues) therefore we ſhould refuſe to weare clothing, this were wonderfull abſurd. There is no arte, but the more a man wadeth into it, the more ſubſtantiall and intricate he ſhall find it, and be forced to cry with Ariſtotle, O ens entium, miſerere mei, the depth and end of arte is vnſearchable.

Now that all men may be the more willing to endeuour them-

themſelues to haue inſight in this Art of dyeting, beholde what profit enſueth thereby. *Firſt, there is no diſeaſe nor* infirmitie in a Horſe, eſpeciallie within his head or bodie, which be ſecret & vnſeene, and therfore moſt dangerous and mortall, but a man ſkilfull in this Art, ſhall both diſcerne it before it come to extremity, and alſo recure it.

This maketh a Horſe long winded, tough, hard, and ſtoute, inſomuch that a poore Nagge of fyue or ſeauen pound price, well traynd and dyeted, will not onely tire, but alſo kill outright a Courſer worth a hundred pound, if he be fat and foule fedde: whereas if ſuch a Courſer were in good diet, he would tyre twentie ſuch Nags. Some peraduenture will allow of dyeting, but diſlike the ſport of hunting, for loke what contrarieties are in mens faces, the like may be in their fancies: therefore I ſay it is not neceſſary, that Hunting-horſes onely be dyeted, but other horſes as well: yet muſt they haue extraordinarie ryding, becauſe in dyeting, exerciſe is as needefull as meate. But for ſuch as neyther loue hunting, nor haue occaſion to ride further then from Market to Market, they may ſet their horſe to a bottle of hay, and giue him peaſe pulſe. The reaſon why men vſe their dyeted Horſes to the hunting of the Hare, is becauſe it is a ſwift chaſe, and a continuing ſport: yet not without ſome ſtoppes and ſtayes, in which a Horſe may take winde, and reuiue himſelfe againe, which thoſe from whom I learn mine experience, tearme defaults in the dogs, and ſobbes for their Horſe.

Moreouer, the cry of the dogges is as pleaſant to the Horſe as the man, and addeth to him both a courage to run, and a willingnes to continue his labour: whereas to gallop a Horſe vp and downe the fielde after nothing, makes him wearie of his labour, and willing to giue ouer ere hee haue in a manner done any thing. Thus much in defence of this Art which the ignorant condemne, and nowe to my purpoſe.

When you make choyſe of a horſe to traine to hunting,

as nære as you can, let him haue these properties, shapes, and vertues. First for his inward part, which is his mind, disposition, and mettall, let him be of nature gentle, louing, and familiar to the man. Let him not be disposed to dogged sullennesse, to strike or to bite: let him be of quicke & lively mettall, but not hote nor fiery, for they be neuer good: then for his outward shapes, thus if it may. Of colours these be the best, browne dapple Bayes, bright Bayes, dapple Grayes, or white Lyards, or blackes, so hee haue eyther white rache, white starre, or white foote. His head if it bee somewhat bigge, but not monstrous, so the chaule be thinne and wide, it is the better. A small prick eare, or if it be long and stand vpright like a Fore, it is a good token of mettall and toughnes.

His fore-head would bee broade, hauing as it were a rysing bunche in the midst like a Hare: for to bee playne smooth-faced, which wee tearme Hare-faced, is ilfauoured, and a signe of no enduring spirit. His eye would bee large and bright: his nosthrils very wide, for that is a token of long winde. If hee be bearded all vnder his chappes like a Goate, it is passing good, for that is a signe of great swiftnes and goodnes. In generall, all his head would be leane, for if it be full and fat, doubtles the Horse is dull & vnsprity, his throppell or wind-pipe, would bee big to a mans fæling, and straight to his eye, for if when he raineth, it haue a bent like a bow, which we call Cock-thropled, it is very ill, and a signe of great straitnes of wind. For his lyms in generall, they would be big, cleane, flat, straight, and very short betwixt ioynt and ioynt, especially betweene the pasterne and the hoofe, for if hee be long in that part, hee must of force be weake there, and if hee be weake foted, hee cannot possibly endure any wet earth, yet some that be a little fickle hoght, proone very good, his body would bee round and large, and his ribs would stand a little outward. In briefe, the longer your horse is from the eare to the sterne of his taile, the better it is, so that his chiefest length consist not in his chine, but

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in his hinder loynes, depth of fore-hand, and length of neck; for otherwiſe, to be long backt, is a ſigne of weaknes.

When you haue gotten a Horſe as neere as you can to theſe ſhapes, looke that before you trayne him to hunting, he be at the leaſt paſt foure yéeres old, and going on his fift, and that he be well wayd, and lightly trauaild. This done, you ſhall thus trayne and dyet him: Hauing taken him frō graſſe at Bartholomewtide or there abouts, (for then the pride and ſtrength of graſſe is gone, and the fleſh they get after, is but vnſound and naught, beeing exceeding fat, as a Horſe that is ſound muſt needes be hauing runne all Sommer,) take him and ſet him vp in your Stable, which Stable muſt be made cloſe and darke, yet with ſuch windowes and lights, as at your pleaſure you may let in the freſh ayre, and make it ſo coole and warme as you pleaſe: the reaſon why it ſhould be cloſe and darke, is, that when your Horſe hath endured a dayes labour or hunting, beeing ſet in a cloſe Stable, as ſoone as hee hath fild his belly, he will lye downe and take his reſt, as well on the day as night, which is as wholeſome as any meate he can eate: where if the Stable be open and lightſome, vnleſſe he be an old beaten Horſe, he will not lye downe.

Let the plaunchers of your ſtable, be layde euen and leuell, not as many do, higher before then behind, which maketh that your Horſes can neuer ſtand at eaſe, but reſting altogether vpon their hinder legges, proue often lame behind. Neyther can they lye but at much payne, which cauſeth them ſeldome to take reſt. Let the ground & your plancher be of an equall height, that if your Horſe at any time goe backward of your plaunchers, yet that hee may ſtand equally both before and behind. Let your Manger be made cloſe, with boardes onely, and not lyned within with eyther lime or playſter, for the ſmell of lime is ſuffocating and vnwholſome, and plaiſter will yeild great ſtore of duſt, which is more vnhealthfull. Let there be no mud wall within your Stable, that your Horſe may reach vnto with his mouth

for by nature they will couet to gnaw and eate them down, and nothing can bee worse for a Horse. Hauing sette your Horse (being very fatte and new taken from the grasse) in such a stable, lay your hand vppon his side nere to his short ribbes, and there you shall feele his fatnesse, which will bee vnder your hand very soft and tender: which when you feele, be you well assured all that fat is naught, for being so loose and soft, the smallest trauaile that may be will melt it, and then being molten before it be hardned by good dyet, the outward fat falleth into the Horses legs, and maketh him haue swolne leggs and lame, neuer to be cured, which secrete but few at this day vnderstande: and the inward fat which is within his stomacke, bagge, and guts, putrifies and breedes those diseases which wil kill the horse out-right, though it be halfe a yeare, or perhaps three quarters of a yeare after. Insomuch that the owner, who hath neyther skill to discerne such a chaunce when it is hapned, nor Art to giue him anie medicine to purge him of that grosse matter, sayth hee dyed sodainly he knoweth not of what, when himselfe long before, had willingly giuen him his death, which mischiefe to auoyde, you shall vse this meane.

First for two or three dayes, you shall let your Horse stande in the stable vncloathed, and giue him nothing but Wheate-straw and water, twise a day, morning and euening, being led there-vnto in his Keepers hand, till you see his doung (which at the first will be a darke blacke greene) be cleane changed to palish yellow: then may you (not hauing before laid anie Curry-combe on him, but onely rubb him morning and euening with a hard wispe) both currie him, rubbe him, picke him, and dresse him, and also cloathe him in a single cloth made of sack-cloth, and let the surcingle be stopt round about with big soft wisps, as wel for warmth as ease of the horse.

This shall you doe euerie morning verie earlie, as by fyre of the clocke, then put a small snaffle in his mouth, and lighting vpon his back, walke him a faire soft-pace to some

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layre Riuer or rundle, beeing at leaſt halfe a mile, and there water him, and ſo walke him home againe, and ſet him vp, that done, take a quarter of a pecke of Dates, and ſift and duſt them well in a ſmall ſiue, and then ſweeping the Manger cleane, giue them him, then put a ſheafe of wheat ſtraw well threſht into the Racke, and putting downe his litter vnder him, let him ſtand ſo till one of the clocke in the after noone, at one of the clocke in the after noone come to him, and turne vp his cloath, and with a hard wiſpe rub downe his necke, face, buttocks, and legges, then ſift him two or three handfulls of Dates more, and ſo turning downe his cloth, let him ſtand till three a clocke, at which time come to him, and firſt put away his doung, then ſhake vp his litter, and after you haue vncloathed him, curry him and dreſſe him in this ſort.

Firſt, after you haue curried him all ouer with your Curry-combe, which raiſeth vp the duſt, then ſhall you with ſome dead Horſe taile nailed to a ſticke, duſt him, and ſtrike away that which the Curry-combe hath rayſd: then take a wiſpe of ſtraw wreathen hard together, and with it rubbe him cleane ouer, eſpecially his legges, which the more they be chafte, the better and more nimble will the Horſe be, then take a hayre-cloth, and with it rubbe him ouer, for that will cleanſe away the duſt, and keepe his coate ſmooth & cleane. Then wet your hands, but not too much, and with them ſo wet, rubbe him all ouer, eſpecially his face, which muſt chiefely be kept cleane: this rubbing him with your wette hands, will leaue vpon him neuer a looſe hayre, nor any other filthy thing.

Then with a cleane cloath that is not duſtie nor foule, though it be courſe, cleanſe him all ouer, for it will make his coate ſhine, inſomuch that you ſhall almoſt diſcerne your face therein: then looke about his eyes and if you ſee any great hayres growing about them, either aboue or beneath, as all horſes haue, pull them away, for they be perilous for a Horſes ſight. Then take out his yarde, which of it ſelfe

will gather much durt and filthines, and with your hande cleanse it, then combe downe with a wet maine combe, his maine and taile, and so clothe him vp and stop him rounde, then as you did before, take his backe, and vppon a gentle foote pace, walke him forth to his water, and bring him home againe, giuing him two or three handfuls of well sifted Dates, then if he haue no wheate-strawe in his racke, put him a little in, and then throwing downe hys litter, let him so stand till it be eyght a clock at night, at which tyme come to him, and after you haue turned vp his cloth, rubb him, and chaft his legges, giue him a handfull or two of Dates, and a fresh sheafe of Wheate straw into his Rack, and more new litter, and so let him rest till the next morning.

In this sort keepe him for the space of three weekes or a Moneth, onely with Wheate-strawe and Dates, putting him to no further trauaile then the fetching of his water, in which space, you shall see his belly will be cleane taken vp, and he will shew himselfe comely and gaunt, and you shall feele his fatnesse more firme, hard, and sad then it was before at his first taking vp: which alwayes the harder it is, in the better case is your horse. Now, if your Horse bee such a grosse feeding beast, that his fatnesse and pursinesse rather increaseth with this manner of keeping, then ought at all diminisheth, as some horses, who will feede as fore vpon straw, as if they had hay and prouender, which wee call Kettle horses: or if you haue made promise for any match, so that you cannot well stay to take such long time as in truth you should, or as arte would require, then to inseame your horse the sooner, you shall vse during thys first moneth, for to ride out your horse euery night, two howres after Sunne set, and abide abroade with him three howres at the least, not exceeding foote-pace, which we call night ayrings.

And if this bee done alongst some Riuer side, it is the best, because the sharpe ayre which commeth from the waters,

ters, is colde and pearcing, and neuer a one of theſe euenings, but takes as much of a Horſe as if hee had endured a dayes hunting: wherefore I admoniſh all Keepers, not to ayre theyr Horſes in the night, but with great diſcretion, becauſe it brings lowe, and weakens a horſe very much. When you haue ayred your Horſe thus and brought hym in, let his legges bee well chafte and rubd downe, and then gyue him hys Dates, and ſo let him reſt till morning, not forgetting but alwayes when you haue brought in your horſe, to picke his fore-feete cleane, leaſt any pible ſtones or grauell ſhoulde bee gotte within the ſhooe, or worne into the hoofe.

After you haue ſpent your firſt month thus, onely in taking vp his belly, and hardening his fleſh, then ſhall you beginne to cleanſe him in this ſort. In ſtead of Wheate-ſtraw which before you gaue him, you ſhall giue him hay, and the courſer ſuch hay is, the better it is (ſo it bee ſweete and well gotten) for the horſe will not feede on it ſo groſſie as otherwiſe he would: and a horſe will many times vpon very ſweete and fine hay, eate ſo much as hee will breake his winde. Hauing thus changed his ſtrawe to hay, you ſhall then adde vnto his Dates, Breade, which bread ſhall be thus made.

Take a ſtrike of Beanes, two pecks of Wheate, and one pecke of Rye, grinde theſe together, ſift them and knead them with water and Barme, and ſo bake them thorowlie in great loues, as a pecke in a loafe: and after they are a day olde at the leaſt, your horſe may feede on them, but not before. Some peraduenture, that neither loue thys ſport of hunting, nor make any care of a good Horſe, will imagine this breade for too coſtlie, and ſay that common Bakers horſe-bread, which is made of naught but Branne and Wheate chyſſell, ſhall do as much good: but if they did knowe howe many inconueniences are founde by thys common Horſe-breade, they would (without doubt) alter their opinions.

Firſt, the ſubſtance whereof it is made, is but bꝛanne oꝛ chiſſell, and this bꝛanne is nothing but the outmoſt ſhale oꝛ huſke of the Coꝛne, the meale and ſtrength whereof is taken away: now whē the vertue is bereft, what remaines but a dꝛy huſke thing, without eyther nutriment oꝛ ſpꝛyte? And what can that I pꝛay you pꝛeuaile with a Hoꝛſe that muſt endure extreame labour? Then they kneade it with nothing but colde water, which makes it ſo heauy and ſad, that it lyes in the ſtomacke of a Hoꝛſe, and neyther turnes to good blood, noꝛ any other nutriment, but onely to putriſaction, and groſſe humoꝛs, which commonly come to the Anticor, conſumption of the lungs, paine in the lyuer, the yellowes, and diuers other ſuch like diſeaſes, all which bee moꝛtall.

Againe, Bꝛanne is extreame hote and dꝛy, theꝛefoꝛe the Hoꝛſe that ſhal much fæde thereon, it wil enflame his blood, ſcald his ſtomacke, and bꝛæde in him many filthy diſeaſes: as the ſcabbe, itch, oꝛ farcin, and ſuch like. Some againe will aſke mee, ſith I diſalowe this common Bꝛead, why in the other bꝛead I bid them take Beanes, and not Peaſe? My aunſwere is, becauſe Beanes are a moꝛe ſtrong and cleane fode then Peaſe, and leſſe purſie, and the meale they make is a great deale finer.

If they demaund why I put in the Wheat, my aunſwer is, becauſe it is comfoꝛtable and full of ſpꝛyte, it bꝛadeth in a Hoꝛſe luſt, courage, and liuelineſſe. If foꝛ what purpoſe the Rye, then foꝛ this, becauſe the two foꝛmer graines bæ of great ſtrength, and altogether binding, theꝛefoꝛe I put in the Rye, which is altogether looſening and ſcowꝛing, that being ioyned with the foꝛmer, it kæpeth the Hoꝛſe coole and in good temper in his body. Nowe why I kneade it with Barme, that is to make the bꝛead light and fine, that it may be eaſie of diſgeſtion, and not lie too long in the Hoꝛſes ſtomacke.

Hauing ſuch bꝛead as this, and hauing taken awaie your Wheate ſtrawe, you ſhall then alter your Hoꝛſes exercise

ercise in this manner. Earely in the morning, by fiue or sixe a clocke, after your Horse is dressed and trimd, giue three or foure handfuls of Dates cleane, and giue them him, which so soone as hee hath eaten, then immediatly bridle him vp, and tye him to the bare rack, then saddle him, and after hee is sadled, throw his cloth ouer him, and so let him stand till the Hounds be in readines to goe forth a hunting, at which tyme take his backe, but in any case no spurres on your heeles, but onely a switching rodde, and so goe forth with them, and spende that day in hunting, till three or foure of the clock in the euening, prouided alwayes that you gallop him not, but onely thwart and crosse, from hill to hill, to make in with the dogges, exceeding not his trotte at anie time: and this order see you daily obserue for a fortnight at the least.

When you haue thus spent the day and are come home, see that there bee ready in your stable fresh litter enough, then set him vp, and tye him in his bridle to the bare racke, and all to rubbe and chafe him, insomuch that if hee bee eyther wette with sweate or any other thing, you leaue him not till hee bee as dry as may be, then vnsaddle him, rub his backe thorowly, and with all haste clothe him vp warme, and stop him round with hard wispes: then picke his feete cleane, and chafe his legges, and so let him stande on hys bridle a quarter of an howre, after which time come to him and giue him a handfull of Dates, and halfe so much Hempseede mingled together.

Thys Hempe-seede, is the most gentlest and easiest scowring that can be giuen to a Horse, the vertue whereof is this. If in the dayes hunting you haue eyther dissolued any grosse humors in the horse, (as labour will alwaies doe) or melted any of his grease, it will clense & bring it away from the Horse, as you shall perceiue the next morning by his dung, which you should alwaies regarde, and looke vnto very much, for it will be greasie, and full of slimie matter.

Hauing thus giuen him Dates and Hempe-seede, bridle

him againe, and let him stand so halfe an houre, or an houre. After which time vnbridle him, and put into his racke a little bottle of hay, like a halfe-pennie bottle in an Inne, and let him for an houre or there abouts, eate his hay, then giue him such a quantitie of Bread as your discretion shal thinke fit: neyther so much as you may cloy him and make him refuse it, nor so extreame little that you ease his hunger nothing at all.

Then let him stand hauing hay in his Racke, till nine of the clocke at night, at which time come to him, and rub him well all ouer, then hauing faire water in the house, water him: then sift him foure or fiue handfulls of Dates, and mingle with them a good quantitie of Bread, and giue it him. Then shaking his lytter about him, leaue him for that night.

As soone as you come to him the next morning verie earlie to dresse him, the first thing you doe, looke what dong hee hath made, if it bee greasie, darke coloured, and foule, *then it is a signe the horse is foule within, full of glutte and* pursinesse: if it be well coloured, that is to say of a pale yellow, hauing no grease in it, then is it a signe that your former dayes hunting, did take nothing at all of him, but that his grease remaineth in his body vnwasted: wherefore, the next day you may take the more of him, yet not so much that you force him to gallop.

The second thing you looke vnto, must be whether hee haue left any prouender in the Manger vneaten or no, if hee haue left any, then shall you sweepe it away and bridle him vp, giuing him no meate at all till night that he come from hunting, for that dayes gentle exercise and fast, will get him a stomack, and make him eate his meate with lust and greedines.

If hee haue eaten all cleane, and left no prouender, then shall you giue him three or foure handfulls of Dates, or else some bread, (whether of them you please) to eate whilst you are dressing him.

Lastly,

Laſtly, looke in the Racke what hay hée hath left, if hée haue left neither hay nor prouender, then the next night giue him the ſame quantitie of hay, but a good deale more prouender, for it is a ſigne hée had not before halfe enough. If hée haue eaten vp all his hay, yet left his prouender vneaten, (which is commonly the property of a great feeding horſe) then the next night giue him but halfe ſo much Hay, and the ſame quantitie of prouinder as before, that not hauing hay enough to fill his belly, hee may bee forced to eate his prouender, or elſe faſt: which if hée do one night or two, be ſure he will not the third.

Then dreſſe him, ſaddle him, and haue him abroade, vſing him in all poynts according to the manner afore-ſayde. Prouided alwayes by the way, that during the time of this fortnight, you may euery morning, eyther before you goe out, or as you goe, water your Horſe, ſo that you ſuffer him not to drinke full ſo much as he would deſire. Hauing ſpent this fortnight thus, the nert fortnight following, you ſhall aduenture to gallop him a little after the dogges: but in anie wiſe no meane out-right chaſe, but gently now and then for twentie or fortie ſcore, and no more without a ſob, and let it be vppon an ouer-thwart ground, I meane plowed lands, or lay lands hic ridged.

Moreouer, let him gallop ſo ſoftly and leyſurely as you can poſſiblie make him, firſt, that hée may thereby learne how to vſe his legges and bodie nimbly. Secondly, that he may ſtrike his furrow cleane without ſtumbling, and laſtlie, that he may haue knowledge and vnderſtanding of his owne faults, if he chaunce to commit any, and thereby take to amend them.

For any fault whatſoeuer hee chaunceth to commit in galloping vppon a deepe earth, in any wiſe you muſt not ſpurre him, for if you do, you ſhall vtterlie ſpoyle him for euer béeing good hunter, the reaſon hereof is this: a young horſe that hath neuer béene vſed to gallop on deepes, will at the firſt bee raſhe and haſtie, and put himſelfe forth more

fiercely then hee can possiblie continue, then waxing a little weake, he will snapper and stumble, or else wexe slothfull, for any of which faults if you spurre him, he wil thē through terror of the correction, rush so hastily forwarde without regard, that neyther vnderstanding his error, nor knowing how to mende it, he will increase it: and so where he would stumble but once, peraduenture stumble three times. Whereas if you haue no spurres to torment him with, but that hee may take his owne leysure, and when he stumbleth, both see the occasion, and feele the paine thereof, which is twise so sore to him as to the man, and farre more loth is the horse to fall then the man to haue him, he wil become so cunning, that the deepe earth and plaine Meddowes will be all one to him: nay, in that hee findeth his Rider will let him take leysure and time thereon, he wil rather couet the deepe then the plaine, and for a suretie, cunning preuaileth farre more then speede on a deepe earth.

As for his diet this fortnight, let it be in all things like the former fortnight: both the same meate, the same scowring, and the same times duely obserued. Now after these two fortnights are thus passed, which with ỹ former month makes iust two months, you shall then perceiuing your Horse to be still fatte and foule, which you shall vnderstand both by the thicknesse of his ribbe, by the grosnesse of hys leske or flancke, (which will be full and thick in your hand) and also by his chaule, which you shall feele both fat and ful of little knots at the roote of his tongue, which stoppeth his winde, put him to greater extreamitie: that is to say, you shall then hunt more soundly, following the dogges at the heeles, yet with such discretion, that you put not your Horse to aboue a three quarters speede, for feare you ouer-toyle him, or make him giue ouer before hee knoweth what hee doth.

The first day you hunt him in this sort, (through which extraordinarie toyle hee cannot chuse but sweate much outwardly, which wasteth his outward grease, and by his in-

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ward heate, diſſolue the glutte and filth which cloyeth hys guts and ſtomacke) beeing come home, and hauing ſet hym vp in the Stable, let him be exceedingly rubd, chaft, & made dry, then if you giue him no ſcowring that night, it ſhal be no matter, but the next morning ſo ſone as the Sunne is vp, hauing kept your Horſe faſting an howre, then gyue him thys ſcowring.

Take Roſemary and let it be chopt very ſmall, then take a diſh of ſweete Butter, and worke the Roſemary and it well together, then make good rounde pellets thereof, and put them into your Horſes mouth, and make him ſwallow them: ſo done, put on his bridle, and beeing well clothed and ſtopt rounde, both with his owne cloth and ſingle blanket, take his backe, and walke him forth into ſome cloſe or field for halfe an howre or little more: then bring him in and tie him vp, and you ſhall perceiue within an howre after, or thereabouts, hee will growe to bee exceeding ſicke, but haue you no feare at all, for it is an excellent ſigne. When you ſee him ſo ſicke, be ſure to haue a warme Maſhe ready, made with water and wheate-meale, Mault, or Branne, no more then ſhall cullour the water, and giue it him to drinke. As ſoone as he hath drunke, giue him Hay into his racke, and ſo let him ſtande all that day and night, beeing ſure that you prouinder him ſoundly both with bread and Oates.

Thys kinde of ſcowring, though there be a number of other ſcowrings which hereafter I will ſette you downe, yet I haue alwayes found it of moſt vertue and profit. It purgeth the Horſe of all manner of glut, foulenеſſe, and bad humors.

If hys greaſe haue beene molten a moneth before, it will bring it away in his dung in great aboundance, to the admiration of thoſe which haue not ſeene the like before, whereas if it ſhould remaine, it were either certaine death, or if nature were ſo ſtrong to expell it, it would breake out into ſome filthy diſeaſe. The next day after this ſcowring thus giuen, take your Horſe forth on hunting, yet in any

wise neyther put him to galloppe nor any straine, but onely trot him after the dogges that hee may take the ayre, gette him a stomacke, and recouer much lust & courage, that looke what you did that day you put him to extreamitie, he will doe twise so much the nert time you shall there vnto constraine him.

In this sort twice a fortnight, for two fortnights together, would I haue you hunt your horse thorowly after the dogges, leauing no chase vnrunne, and then resting him a day after, vse him according to the manner afore-sayde: and the other daies let him but play and sport himselfe after the dogges, as well to acquaint him with the sport, as to encrease his winde and kæpe him in breath. Some will demaunde, since I would haue a Horse thus heated after the dogs thrice in a fortnight, why it may not as well be done without dogges in some plaine Meddow, Moore, or Fielde, where a man may gallop him till he sweat, as much or as little as one would?

I answer, it is not so good for diuers respects: first, when a horse is heated after the doggs, hee hath choyce of manie earths to runne vpon, one while he galops vpon deepe plowed lands, another while vpon plaine Pastures, or Medows, one while vppon lay lands that haue high ridges and deepe furrowes, another while vppon beaten high-waies or common traas: which change of earth, brings a Horse to cunning speede, nimblenes, and toughnes.

Secondly, the heate a Horse taketh after the dogs, hee taketh kindly and in good sort, for if the dogs runne a mile, without default, stop, stay, or double, it is very much: nay, you shall haue them in twelue score, fiue score, and lesse, make stoppes and defaults, all which giue vnto your Horse new breath, strength, and courage, so that hee will be more willing to runne, then you will be to haue him: whereas if you should giue his heate all in a maine chase, it would bee both wearisome, painefull, and vnwholsome to the Horse, for sodaine heates are alwaies perilous, and in stead of in-

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couraging your Horſe to take pleaſure in his gallop, and to encreaſe in toughnes, you ſhall diſcourage him, & make him faint and tire: and peraduenture vnleſſe he be very cleane, hazard the breaking of his wind.

Thirdly, the cry of the dogs is pleaſant vnto the Horſe, and he will of himſelfe couet to follow them, being in full cry. And laſtly, the ſæing of other Horſes to ſkope and gallop with him, will be an incouragement, and an encreaſing of your Horſes willingnes. Now by that time this third moneth is thus ſpent, your Horſe will be cleane in his body, well winded, and in good ſtrength, ſo that you ſhall both haue an inſight what hee is able to performe, and alſo adiudge rightly of his truth, which when you are acertaind of, then you may, according as your fantie & diſcretion ſerues you, either hunt him priuatly, or match him for ſome great wager publiquely.

If you doo match him for any great wager, and thereby doe ouer-match him, though no body can bee blamed but your owne follie or fortune, yet ſince there be manie helps in matching, which may much auaile, I will as nære as I can, briefely ſet them downe. Firſt vnderſtand, it is not good to let your Horſe ride any match till he be paſt 6. yeres old, and full 7. for till then he commeth not to his full ſtrength, growth, and perfection. Secondly, note that according as your Horſes diſpoſition is, ſo make your match, or elſe wilfully be a looſer: wherefore if you find him dead ſlow, that is of little ſpæde, yet wonderfull true & tough, then make your match to follow the dogges ſo long as you can, as till 3. or 4. of the clock, that in that ſpace you may with earneſt ryding, and hauing good tryers to kæpe your aduerſary within his law, which commonly is a horſe length or two, or as you agræe, ſo foyle the Horſe that rides againſt you, that when you come to run the Wild-goſe chaſe, you may haue as much ſpæde as he, which if you perceaue and know your Horſe to be true, if then you looſe, impute the fault eyther to bad ryding, or to a falſe iudgment in your horſes diſpoſition.

Alſo

Also in thys match, gette your lawe in the Wild-goose chase, which is most vsually twelue score to bee twentie score, that if your aduersary chaunce to haue more speede then you, yet with your truth and toughnes, you may recouer him: for that horse that lets another ouer-runne him twentie score at the first in a Wild-goose chase, it is pitty he should euer be hunter.

If you finde your Horse to bee wonderfull arrand swift, yet not so tough as hee will endure to toyle out a dayes worke with extreamitie, then would I aduise you not to make your match to hunt the Hare after the dogges, but rather to runne trayne sents made with a Catte, in which strong sent a dogge will seldome bee at defaulte, and the longer you conclude such traines, to be the better for you. Also the shorter lawe you make for the winning or losing the match, the better hope you shall haue of winning: and withall, see you conclude to haue the leading of the first traine, all which whē you haue agreed vpon, then choosing such kinde of earth as you know your Horse may shew hys speede vpon, and hauing the swiftest and best sented dogges you can get, giuing them as much space before you as you can, try if you can winne the match with a winde, of which if you faile, then is your match in great doubt, if your aduersary be tough.

Wherefore, seeing that your speede failes, then loyter after, and keepe your horse as fresh as you can, that comming to the Wild-goose chase, taking the leading, see if with slips and turnes you can foyle him that rides against you. In which slippes, the cunning of the Horseman must as much auaile as the goodnes of the horse: and for that those slippes shew both a ready horse, and an artificiall Rider, I will teach you heere how to dw them.

The Wild-goose chase being started, in which the hindmost Horse is bound to follow the formost, and you hauing the leading, hold a hard hand of your Horse, and make him gallop softly at greate ease, insomuch, that perceiuing your

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aduerſarie ſtriue to take the leading from you, ſuffer him to come ſo nere you, that his horſes head may well nie touch your horſes buttocke, which when you ſee, clappe your left ſpurre in your horſes ſide, and wheele him ſuddainely halfe about on your right hande, and then take him vp againe, til ſuch time as he be come to you againe: thus may you doe of eyther hande which you will, and in neuer a one of theſe turnes but you ſhall throwe him that rides againſt you, at leaſt twentie or thirtie yards behind you, ſo that whilſt you ride at your eaſe, hee ſhall bee forſt continually to come to you vpon the ſpurres, which muſt wearie the beſt Horſe in the world.

If your horſe be both ſwift and tough, yet thick winded, that is, that he cannot runne long with a winde, but if hee want ſtaies or ſobbes, that hee will faint or yeelde, then your beſt play is, vtterlie to refuſe the Wild-goſe chaſe, and onely to make you triall after the dogges, though ſuch trialls be the longer in making. Theſe neceſſarie helpes in matching beeing duelie conſidered, and hauing made your match with good diſcretion, prouiding alwayes to haue a month for the keeping of your horſe, you ſhall then thus order and diet him.

Firſt, beholding your Horſe to be luſtie and ful of lyfe, hauing a cheerefull countenaunce, willing to play in your hand, and perceiuing by your former labour, that hee is in reaſonable caſe for ordinarie hunting, yet not ſo verie pure and cleane as he ſhould be for a match, for the leaſt imperfection that may be in the bodie, is the loſſe of the wager, and for a man to keepe him in that temper all the yere, were but too coſtly, and to little purpoſe, ſith a man may alwayes in a monthes ſpace, (if hee be any thing cleane) make him fitte for a match, then for the firſt weeke, feede him moſt what vpon that breade before preſcribed, and let him haue Oates but now and then for change of meate, yet let him haue ſuch ſtore of them both, that hee may alwayes haue the one or the other lying in the manger before him. If hauing

fedde him in the morning, you find any at noone sweepe it away, and giue it to some other horse, and giue him fresh, so likewise do either at euening or at night, or at other times. For this first weake and the second, looke that you hunt your horse very sore, and giue him strong scowrings: of which scowrings, sith there be diuers of sundry natures and operations I will before I goe any further, set them downe together with their vertues, wishing you to apply them thereafter, least in mistaking of them as many do, you rather hurt then profite your Horse.

Therefore first, as touching these two scowrings before mentioned, the one of Hemp-seede, the other Rosemary and butter. These two are of all the easiest, for they search nothing of themselues, but onely purge away such matter as is before dissolued. As they purge the body, so they perfume the head, open the pipes, and make cleere passage for wind, therefore they be the best for fatte horses.

There is another, which is Garlike stampt and lapt in rowles of Butter, and so giuen to the Horse: this scowring onely purgeth the head, breaketh fleame, and preserues a Horse from any disease that commeth of colde, therefore it is to bee giuen to a Horse that is either thicke winded, or subiect to take colde. Butter and Saunders mingled together and made in pellets, is of the same vertue that this is, and worketh the same effect, onely it is of more strength and force. Then is there Sallet oyle and Milke mingled together, and so luke-warme to bee giuen to a Horse, this purgeth the stomacke & entrailes of all grosse matter, and molten grease, therefore it is good for a fatte horse. Also some vse to giue this scowring to a Horse that is newe taken from grasse, as soone as he is brought into the house. Also there is Sallet oyle and Puskadine to bee giuen together, this is of the same vertue that Sallet oyle and Milke is, saue that it is somewhat more comfortable, for as it purgeth, so it strengtheneth, therefore it is to be giuen to a sick and weake horse.

If you giue a horſe Muſtard-ſeede in his prouender, it is very good, for though it cleanſeth the ſtomacke little or nothing, yet it purgeth the heade exceedingly: therefore to bee vſed to the ſame horſes you vſe Butter or Garlike.

Laſtly, and the chiefeſt ſcowring of all is this. Take the leaues of Boxe, and drie them at the fire till you may cruſh them in peeces, then mingle with them Brimſtone beaten to powder, and giue it your horſe in his prouender, yet very diſcretly, as by little and little at once, leaſt your Horſe take a loathe at it, and ſo refuſe it. This purgeth the head, ſtomacke and entrailes, of all manner of filthineſſe, leauing nothing that is vnſound or vncleane: it cureth the cold, it killeth the wormes, grubbes, or bots in a Horſe, and it neuer abaſeth, but increaſeth courage and fleſh. Therefore it is to be giuen either to a foule horſe or cleane horſe, but chiefely to the cleane horſe, becauſe it will preſerue him from any foulenes.

Thus haue I ſette you downe ſundry ſcowrings, with their natures, vſe them accordingly, and you ſhall perceiue their vertues. A fortnight of your moneths keeping beeing ſpent in ſound hunting, as is aforeſaid, in which I woulde wiſhe you to haue a certaine knowledge of your Horſes goodneſſe, and hauing vſed ſuch ſcowrings as you finde to bee fitteſt for the ſtate of your Horſes bodie, which when you perceiue to leaue their working, and that there comes nothing from your horſe but cleane excrements, without greaſe or filthines, then may you be certaine and well aſſured, that your Horſe is cleane within, ſounde, and without any manner of imperfection, either of winde or diſeaſe.

Then ſhall you the ſecond fortnight, endeuour to continue the aforeſaid cleannes: and to augment his ſtrength, courage, and abilitie, you ſhall for this fortnight, make him Bread in this manner. Take of Beanes a ſtrike, of Otemeale two pecks, of Wheate two pecks, and of Rye two peckes.

All these being ground together and finely sifted, let it be knoden with new Ale, the Barme and all being beaten together in the fatte. If you put the whites of Egges into it, it wil be the better, and ẏ more holsome for the horses wind. These beeing well knoden together let them for an houre, or there abouts, lye in the kneading tubbe, that it may haue time to swell, then let it bee wrought vp and baked in great loaues.

With this Breade and with Oates, see that you feede your Horse extreamely, euen so much as hee will eate. As for his exercise let it be thus: foure or fiue times in a weeke, let him goe forth on hunting, yet in any case let him not gallop, especially to straine himselfe aboue twice a weeke at the most. If hee be such a ketty Horse that you perceaue he feedeth too fast, and that you feare hee will waxe pursie, then may you once or twice a weeke, about foure a clocke in the euening, after you haue trotted after the Houndes all day, sending your Houndes home, breake into a maine chase with your Horse, and so giue him a good sounde sweate, which so soone as you haue giuen, then taking him vp both in good lust and courage, walke him softly vp and downe, sometimes trotting, sometimes racking, till you haue cold him well, and then carry him home, and set him vppe in the stable.

In this wise exercise your Horse, till it bee within three dayes of your match, during which three dayes, let your Horse take his rest, saue that you may, if you will, walke him forth to gette him a stomacke if it faile him, as it is likely it will: because for those three dayes, you must night and day watch with him, making him to eate all the meate he eates, out of your hand, and when he hath eaten a little, offer him a little dish full of water to drinke, and then giue him more bread, then offer him more water, and in this manner fede him till he be full. Then let him take his rest and lie downe, and alwayes when he riseth do the like, and in this sort fede him till his match day: prouided alwayes

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that you let him haue Hay in his Racke, and let him bee ledde to the fielde, bequeathing the reſt to GOD, and good fortune.

CHAP. 4.

The ſecrets and Art of trayning, and dietting the Horſe, for a courſe: which wee commonly call running Horſes.

THE difference betweene the Hunting-horſe before mentioned, and the Horſe for a courſe is great, therefore the Art of more eſteeme, and the ſecretes more woorthie diſcloſing. The firſt, (which is the Hunting-horſe) hath his vertue, conſiſting in long and weary toyle, this other in quicknes of ſpæde and ſuddaine fury. And as the one requireth a whole day for his triall, ſo this other in compariſon muſt diſpatch in a moment. For the choiſe of your running Horſe, it nothing differeth from your hunting, ſaue that you may diſpence with ſundry faults in this Horſe for a courſe, which may not be tollerable in a hunting Horſe, as for example. If your Horſe be long and lowely made, that is, not ſo ſhort and cloſely knit together as a hunting Horſe ſhould be, yet for a courſe he may be excellent, and in ſhort races ſhew great ſwiftnes. Alſo if hee be ſmall limbd and weakely ioynted, although theſe faults I vtterly diſalow, and miſlike, yet ſhall you finde many horſes of a wonderfull ſpæde, to entertaine theſe infirmities.

Nowe, when you haue a Horſe, whoſe ſhape, countenaunce and demeanour promiſeth aſſurance of great ſwiftnes, and you addicted onely to that pleaſure or exerciſe, in this ſort ſhall you traine and bring him thereunto. Firſt beeing faire and fatte taken from the graſſe, or bought in the Market, ſee that in all poynts you dyet, dreſſe, and order him,

him, as is before prescribed for your Hunting-horse the two first moneths, onely let his exercise not be thereafter, but in this manner.

Euerie morning and euening, ride him into some faire Meddowe, Moze, or Heath, and there for halfe an houre gallop him gently vppon the hand, euen so softly as you can possibly make him sette downe his feete, but if hee bee so furious that hee will not gallop at his ease, but with too great vehemencie, then shall you make him gallop tenne yardes, then trotte as much, and in this sort gallopping one while, and trotting another, exercise him, till hee vnderstanding your minde, fall of himselfe to a gentle, light, and easie kind of galloppe: which attained to, practise him therein for two moneths, not by any meanes putting him to matter of force or extreamitie, nor euer suffering him to vnderstande his owne speede: but that all hee doeth, hee may doo with lust, courage, and strength, still pressing and striuing to doo more then he doth. The benefit of this exercise is this, the ground being so plaine, smoth, hard, & firme, without eyther feare or stumbling, or doubt of too great toyle, and your labour so moderate, your Horse shall learne a true nimble stroke, and withal, so couch his body thereunto, that when you shall neuer so little force him, he will launch out himselfe in such wonderfull manner, that what strength and nature may possibly bring to passe, Art shall assist in the highest degree that may be.

Whereas, if you should exercise him vpon ouerthwarts and deepe groundes, first as the toyle would be so wearisome, that for want of ease hee would rather loyter then encrease in swiftnes, so would the vncertaintie, and vnevennesse of the earth so alter and breake his stroke, that not finding meanes to lay his body to his length, or to launch out his legges to the aduantage of great speede, hee shall bee made to frame himselfe to a short idle gallop, which albeit hee may be able long to endure, yet will it be so slow, that it will breede little profit for a swift course. Some may make aun-

aunſwere vnto mee, and ſay that forasmuch as I inſtruct them vpon the plaineſt grounds, not to exceede the ſloweſt gallop that may bee, that thereby I ſhall as well woont my Horſe to idlenes and to a ſhort ſtroke, as if I did exerciſe him on the deepeſt ouerthwarts.

My reply is this: vpon the faire plaine grounds, galloping my Horſe at this eaſe, if at anie time I liſt (as manie times it muſt be done) to make him ſpring into ſome good round ſpeede, I ſhall both finde the ground ſo fit for the purpoſe, and my Horſes willingneſſe ſo great, that the more I offer, the more hee ſhall deſire: where on the other part, if vpon ouerthwarts I ſhall offer it: neyther will the ground ſerue, vnleſſe a man will wilfully breake his neck, nor long can the Horſes ſtrength endure it, be hee of neuer ſo great ability. Hauing trained your Horſe in this ſort euening and morning, for the ſpace of two moneths, keeping him in good hunting dyet, and finding his ſpeede and towardnes to encreaſe, as there is no doubt but it will, then being at the leaſt fiue yeeres olde, you may aduenture to courſe him more thorowly. And if eyther pleaſure or neceſſity vrge you, eyther runne bell courſe, or wager. If you doo make any match, haue great reſpect to the nature and property of your Horſe, for if you exceede his ability, there is no doubt but you ſhall looſe wilfully: therefore in this manner regard it. If your Horſe be quick, hote and fiery, then is it impoſſible he ſhould be tough, hard, and durable, wherefore for him, the ſhorter, harder, and plainer your courſe is, a great deale the better. Yet if it haue as we terme them, eyther inwithes, vpwithes or downewithes, that is, eyther running within the ſide of a hil, climbing vp a hil, or deſcending down a hil, it much auaileth, as well for recouery of his wind, as the maintenance of his ſtrength and courage: For a hote Horſe that runnes of an euill leuell, vnleſſe hee bee exceedingly ſtraite held in, will not onely ſpende himſelfe too outragiouſlie, but alſo runne himſelfe out of winde wilfullie, which once too farre ſpent, is in a courſe very hardly recouered: whereas if hee

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haue either discent or clymbing, nature teacheth him as well to be his owne fauourer, as arte in his Ryder to bee his Gouernour. If your horse be stil and heauie of himselfe, slow, starting, alwaies rather crauing, then oft of frēwill offering, such horses I say be tough, strong, and durable, or els for nothing but a Colliers cole-sake profitable, wherefore for such horses, the long, deepe, and tedious course, is most auaileable, because what want of speede loseth, truth and toughnes may recouer. Hauing made a match, be alwaies well aduised to reserue a month at the least to dyet and make your horse fitte in: nay if he haue not bēn before in dyet for a course, if you reserue sixe wēkes it shall be better, because a horse newlie entred into so strickt a diet, will for the first fortnight mourne, and fall away exceādinglie, that a month will bee little enough to recouer his strength, and bring him to absolute perfection: wherefore for his diet and kēping, let it be in this manner.

First looke vppon him, and as neere as you can by his dunge, thicknes of his ribbe, cleannesse of his chaule, and other externall partes, iudge in what temper and state his body standeth, and how farre hee is eyther out of case or in case for the running of a course. Some horses will runne best when they are hie and full of flesh, which is the worst and least to bee trusted: others when they be but in indifferent case, and somewhat poore to looke vpon, which is ỹ best, and most to bē esteemed: of which of these kindes your Horse is of, your experience in the trayning must giue you knowledge. As for them both they haue but one manner of dyet, sauing that you must haue this care, if hee that runneth hie be poore, then must you in his dyet pamper him, and get him into lust and strength, making him to endure no more labor then you are forced vnto for preseruation of his wind: and let your strongest scowring be a swēte mash of Mault, which as it scowreth, so it strengtheneth and comforteth, to him you may spare sweates and night ayrings, or any other thing that abateth his strength or flesh.

If that horſe which runneth beſt lowe and poore, bee hie and fatte, then to him muſt you vſe the contrary meane, which meane I will expreſſe in a larger manner, ſhewing the true arte of dyeting in him, becauſe hee craueth all the helpes that may bee: wiſhing you to vſe the ſame manner to all running Horſes of what nature ſoeuer, onely reſeruing to your diſcretion, matters of extreamitie.

Hauing therefore made your match, and taken ſuch ſufficient time as in good diſcretion ſhall be requiſite, enter well into the conſideration of the ſtate of your Horſes body, which finding to bee ſtrong, full of luſt, and couragious, thorow his great fatneſſe: yet by that meane ſo purſie, kettie, and thicke winded, that hee cannot ſhewe that wonderfull ſpéed and goodnes, which otherwiſe he would demonſtrate, thus enter him into his diet. Firſt next his ſkinne, lay a faire linnen ſheete, becauſe horſes naturally loue to bee ſweetly kept. and the more neate they are, the more proud and pleaſing to themſelues: next the ſhæte, lay a blanket or two, and ouer them a houſing cloth of Cannas or ſackcloth, binde theſe cloſe before your horſes breaſt, and then gyrde him on with a Surſingle, ſtopping it round about with little wiſpes.

Thys doone, let your ſtable where hée ſtandeth, bee made darke, cloſe, and warme, hauing continually great ſtore of lytter lying about him, the reaſon for theſe forementioned things is this. Firſt for the linnen ſheete, as it is neate and meruailous pleaſing to the Horſe, ſo it carrieth this commoditie, whē nature ſhall ſo vehemently ſtriue in the Beaſt, as what through his extreame fatneſſe, vnuſuall warme képing, and continuall reſt, he ſhall, (as many times he will) breake into great ſweats, inſomuch as when you come to him you ſhal finde him all of a water, the linnen being next his ſkinne, euen as the force of nature ſhall leaue his working, ſo will the linnen dry, and bee no further annoyance: whereas if the woollen ſhould lie next his ſkinne, it would not onely force him to ſweat vnnaturallie,

but also sauster and continue his sweats, til it turne to faintnesse, and then as the sweats proceeding of naturall causes, strengtheneth, comforteth, and maketh cleane the bodie, so those being forced, weakeneth, dulleth, and maketh faynte euery part and member.

For the many clothes before prescribed, they are for two causes needfull: first, to be a helpe to nature, and an occasion now and then to sweat as he sleepeth or taketh his rest, if hee be extreame foule, and most abounding full of grosse humors: for otherwise the selfe sweates will not chaunce. And this manner of dissoluing these humors, is most naturall and wholesome The second cause is, a Horse beeing pestered, and as it were loden with many clothes, when hee shall come to be stript naked and eased of them, will finde himselfe so light, nimble, and deliuer, that in his course he will shew the vttermost abilitie he can possible. Againe, being kept so warme in his clothes, when hee is naked, the colde ayre will bee so piercing, that whereas otherwise a course of three or foure mile would thrust him into an exceeding faint sweate, by this meane, such a course shall but maintaine a naturall heate, without sweate or faintnesse.

For the darknesse of the Table I haue rehearsed a reason in the former Chapter, therefore in this place I will yeelde no other but this: because the Horse shall not distinguish the day from the night, but beeing kept darke, take his rest in both. My reason for the much litter I would haue him continually stand vpon is this. First, because it will defend him frō the cold dampishnes of the earth, which is wonderfull vnwholesome. Secondly, because hee shall not detaine and holde his vrine longer in his bladder then willingly nature would: which if he haue litter vnder him, hee wil not doe, but if hee want, vndoubtedly hee wil: because naturally Horses wil refuse to pisse vppon the bare planchers.

Lastly, because it will occasion hym to lye downe and take hys rest, when otherwise hee would not: and hee that

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will expect his Horſe ſhould take great toyle abroade, muſt prouide that he may reſt at home. Theſe foreſaide reaſons beeing wel conſidered, you ſhall conſequently ſee that the *Maunger wherein your Horſe feedeth, be kept ſweete and* cleane without duſt, filth, or other excrements or vncleanneſſe.

Alſo haue regard that his racke be cleane, without cobwebbes or other anoyance, and that there be not any Pudwall neere him to byte or gnawe vpon. For his ordinarie meate in his racke, it ſhal be nothing but Wheate ſtrawe wel threſht, giuen by a ſheafe at once, morning and euening: and thus much for theſe generall things, now for other particuler matters they ſhal enſue in order.

Firſt when you come to your Horſe in the morning, (which woulde bee if he be a very fatte Horſe, an howre or two before day, if leane, not before Sunne-riſe, if neither fatte nor leane, then after day, and before Sun-riſe,) put your hande vnder his clothes, and feele about his flancke and ribbes whether hee bee wette or dry, that is, whether he haue ſweat that night in his clothes or no, if you finde hee haue and is not fully dry, then leaue him, and let him reſt vntil ſuch time as naturally hee dry of himſelfe. If he bee dry ere you come, or haue not ſweat that night, then ſee that his clothes bee wel girt about him, and take a bridle and ſnaffle, the ſnaffle being waſht eyther in Beere or Ale, and hauing bridled him, leade him forth in your hande to the height of ſome hill: and there walke him vp and downe the ſpace of an howre and more, not by any meanes pulling or compelling him to leade, but ſuffering him to goe howe and which way he liſt.

If hee offer to ſtande ſtil, ſtand you ſtil with him, if hee offer to goe, goe you, if hee couet to lie downe, do not hinder him, but as much as you may further him thereunto, & with the bridle (if he cannot) helpe him to tumble ouer and ouer. If he be deſirous to play, run vp and downe, and ſcope with him in your hand: and thus in all things follow his minde,

that he may vnderstand he commeth abroad, not to doe your will, but his owne: if he be stond, leade him where some other horse hath dunged before, and let him smell thereto, which will presently make him dung himselfe, by which meanes you may emptie his belly at your pleasure. After you haue thus walked an howre or little more, leade him home againe, and set him vp, this we call ayring of a horse, the reason and profit whereof followeth.

To a fatte horse that is ayred before day (through the sharpenes of the ayre, colde dewe, and discomfort by want of day or sun-shine,) it abateth his flesh, and dryeth vp pursinesse, it refresheth him if he be dull, and causeth courage it getteth him a stomacke, it greatlie increaseth his winde, and addes a great desire vnto him to runne and scope. If he be leane, and ayred in the pleasantnes of the morning and faire sun-shine, it prouoketh pleasure and maketh a Horse proude in himselfe, by reason whereof his strength (which want of flesh decayeth) is the sooner recouered. For as ayring before day diminisheth flesh, so this augmenteth, it keepeth him from lothing his meate, so as you can hardlie cloy him, but his stomacke will be ready to receiue meat as oft as you offer it him: which is the chiefest thing to bee regarded in a running horse, because they will ordinarily take such lothings to their meate, that they will refuse what euer you make proffer of, and is no way to bee remedied but by ayring: this kinde of ayring helpeth the Horses winde, and giues him desire to endure labour.

If your Horse be in good state of body, neither too fatte nor too leane, then the ayring him after day and before sunrise, shall keepe him in that state, and neyther abate nor increase his fatnesse, but only help his winde, preserue his stomacke, and make him willing to endure his course the better. Beeing ayred and sette vp, after his leggs haue beene wel rubd and chafed, vnbridle him, and giue him the quantity of a penny wheaten loafe, or as your discretion shal rule you, (for in these quantities your owne witte must be your

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gouernour) of that bræde which is laſt preſcribed for your Hunting-horſe in the former Chapter, which as ſoone as he hath eaten, leaue him ſwæt Wheat-ſtraw in his racke, ſhut vp your Stable windowes and the doore, and let him reſt til it be twelue or one of the clocke in the after noone, at which time, after you haue put away his dung and made your ſtable cleane, vncloath him, and dreſſe him as is before expreſſed in the former Chapter, and then cloath him vp againe as hée was before: hauing due regard, that during the time he is naked, you let him not ſtand ſtill, but be working or dooing ſomewhat about him: for whilſt a Horſe dooth eyther ſtir himſelfe, or hath the kæper labouring about him, ſo long the Horſe will neuer take cold.

When you haue finiſhed your dreſſing, leade him out in your hand to the water, and let him drinke his fill. Now for that there is great diuerſity in waters, as namelie ſome ſmall, ſome ſtrong, ſome fæding, ſome ſcowring, I wil ſhew you which water is for which Horſe. Firſt for the fat Horſe, the ſmalleſt water is beſt, as that whoſe ſpring iſſueth from the Rocke, and runneth vpon ſtone or præble, which to the eye is pure and clære as Chriſtall. For the leane Horſe the ſtrongeſt water is good, as that which runneth from ſome dunghill, or that which iſſueth from ſome common ſewer, ſo it be refinde and ſwætned by his courſe of running, or the Riuer into which is caſt much garbidge, blood, or other excrements.

For the Horſe that is in good ſtate of body, as neither too fatte nor too leane, a meane betwæne theſe would doe well, as the ſtanding Pond-water, which is fedde by a freſh ſpring, or that which iſſueth from eyther chaulke or lime-ſtone: for that water which I tearme ſmall, as indæde it nouriſheth little, it altogether ſcowreth and cleanſeth both the body and raines, it preſerueth a Horſe from the ſtone, and helpeth paine in the kidneyes: yet it is to the taſt both vnpleaſant & vncomfortable. Thoſe waters I call ſtrong, are binding, pleaſant, comfortable, and full of nutriment,

yet being taken excessiuely, bréde many bad humors, as sure of bad blod, head-ach, dimnes of sight, and great pursiuenes.

Those waters which are a meane betwéne these two extreamities, are the best, and most wholesomest, therefore to be had most in vse, and the other two put as Phisick helps in time of nede onely. And thus much touching waters particulerly, now in generall thus. The lesse water your Horse drinketh, the better, so that nature through too much drought be not inflamed: for by drinking you may kill your Horse, by want you can neuer hurt him. And sith I am thus far entred into the treatise of water, I wil in generall shew the discommodities that grow, by letting your Horse drinke vnaduisedly.

First, if before you course your Horse, you let him drink, in his course, you shall not onely hazard the breaking of his wind, but also assuredly endanger the incoording or bursting him. Besides, in such a case hee can neither shewe spéde, truth, nor any goodnes. If after he hath courst and is hote, you let him drinke, you shall eyther founder him in his bodie, (which is a mortall disease) or else so suddainly cole his grease, that it will clap to his heart, and cloy him so, as eyther he wil die instantly, or else consume and wast away in short time after: which manner of death, vnskilfull Horsemen attribute to guiltlesse diseases, therefore in such a case, there is no other remedy but strong scowrings and comfortable Washes.

If after you haue courst your Horse, and rested him two or thrée houres, you then in the house giue him colde water, you shall so force him to quiuer and shake, that hee will be in daunger of a Feauer or worse infirmity, which shaking, if at any time you sée your Horse vse, immediatly take his backe, and trotte him vp and downe till hee be warme, or else with a good rodde in the Stable, chafe him til he leaue trembling. And thus much for the discommodity of water.

Now

Nowe to returne backe to my purpoſe, after your Horſe hath drunke and is ſet vppe againe, his legges beeing well chaft and rubd, let him ſtand halfe an howre vppon his bridle, which time beeing expired, giue him the like quantity of bread as you did in the morning: or if you finde hee eateth his bread with no good appetite, you may giue him fiue or ſixe handfuls of Dates, well waſhed and ſifted in a fine ſiue, ſuffering him ſo to reſt till fiue of the clocke in the euening. At fiue of the clocke come to him, put away his dung with your foote, and giue him of bread or Dates, which you finde he hath moſt minde vnto, as you ſhall perceaue by offering him firſt a little of the one, and then of the other, ſuch like quantity as is before preſcribed: vppon which let him reſt till it be two or three howres within darke night, at which time bridle him vppe, and leade him foorth to ayre, doeing in all points as you did in the morning, ſaue that as in the morning you leade him to the height of a hill, ſo in the euening, you muſt leade him to the valley neere the edge of ſome running Riuer, where he may receaue the ayre of the colde water, which is ſharpe and pearcing, working many good effects in your Horſe. This maner of ayring is for the fat Horſe.

The leane Horſe would bee ayred halfe an houre or an houre before Sunne-ſet. The Horſe who is in good ſtate of body, would bee ayred after Sunne-ſet, and before day part. The reaſons for which are before dilated. Nowe after you haue brought your Horſe in from ayring, and hauing chafed his legges well, giue him the former quantity of bread, and ſo let him reſt till the next morning, obſeruing to ſpend all the next day in euery poynt like this. It may bee obiected to mee by ſome of our ſtricte Keepers, as I knowe diuers of that minde, that this manner of dyet is too groſſe, and that it will rather nouriſh then any way diminiſh, glut, fat, and purſiueneſſe: yet when they ſhall with good iudgement conſider the want of Hay, and the extreamity of hys early and late ayrings, and way them

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in equall ballance with his fode, they shal find it no deale at all too much.

Hauing therefore spent two dayes in this sort, the third morning in stede of ayring him, leade him in his cloathes to the place appointed for his course, where when you come to the stake, let him smell vnto it, and if he will (as many wil couet) let him rub himselfe thereon, and so leade him to the place of start, obseruing to leade him with great leasure and care, forcing him as much as you can, both to dung and stale. If all the way you leade him hee refuse to stale, then beeing come to the place of start, vnlose his surcingle, and breake all the wisps vpon the ground vnder his belly, the by whistling gently with your mouth procure him to stale, which vndoubtedly he wil doe instantly, if he haue not pist immediatly before. When he hath pist, vnbinde his clothes, and thrust them back with your hand euen to his buttocks, and so gird on your saddle: then do your selfe pisse in your Horses mouth, which wil giue him occasion to worke and ride with pleasure, and so get vp into the saddle.

In which when you are seated, let some person for that purpose appointed, (who hauing a spare Horse to carry your Horses cloathes after him) strippe the cloathes from his buttocks, of which when he is disburthened, fayre and gently start him in his course, and make him runne it ouer couragiously and speedily. When you are come to the ende of your course, turne your Horse gently about, and bring him to the stake, where let him a little pause and smell a while, to giue him vnderstanding that there is the prefixed ende of his labour, which knowledge hee will attaine in short space. That done, gallop him as gently as may be, to meete the man who bringeth his cloathes, which presently throw vpon him, and gurde them with the surcingle, then leaping vpon his backe, pace him gently home to the Stable. Where when you haue set him vp, let his legges and body be well rubd, but no cloath remoued, then stop the surcingle round about with great wispes, and so being tyed in

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his bridle to the Racke, and hauing good ſtore of litter vnder him, let him ſtand three howres, or two howres and a halfe at the leaſt, at the end of which time come vnto him and vnbridle him, making him eate out of your hande two or three handfuls of Wheate eares, of that kind of Wheate which wee call Pollard Wheate, becauſe it is without aunds, that is, not bearded.

When hee hath eaten them, offer him a Paſhe lukewarme, made of ground Paulte and Water, beeing both ſweete and ſtrong, which when hee hath drunke off, depart from him, and let him reſt. At one or two of the clocke in the after-noone come vnto him, and if he be thorowe drie, and the ſweat hard baked vpon his hayre, let him bee vnclothed, curried, rubd, and trimd, and ſo clothed vp againe warme as hee was before, giuing him a good quantie of breade to eate, and for that day no water at all, becauſe his Paſhe muſt ſerue in ſteade of it, and a Horſe for a courſe, is neuer to drinke but once in twentie-foure houres. Thys doone, let him reſt till within an howre of Sunne-ſette, at which time leade him forth to ayre for two cauſes, the one becauſe conſidering his courſe in the morning, which was ful of toyle and labour, it is neceſſary that in his ayring hee take ſome pleaſure, leaſt wonted altogether to thinges vncomfortable, his courage decay, and hee grow dull and vnſpritie; ſecondly, that you may haue great reſpect to hys dung, and whether he voyde any greaſe or no, which if hee doth, then may you bee wel aſſured of his extreame foulneſſe, and alſo vnderſtand, that your laſt courſe did your Horſe great profit.

Hauing ended your ayring and ſette him vp, giue him both Bread and ſweete Wheat-ſtrawe, letting him reſt, and as you ſpent theſe three dayes, to ſpende your firſt fortnight, at the end whereof, you ſhall come to haue almoſt an abſolute knowledge touching the ſtate of your Horſes bodie, if you will bee circumſpect and diligent, as an excellent Keeper ought to be.

If you perceiue by this fortnights spending, that your Horse is reasonable cleane within, sounde, strong, and desirous to endure his course, yet through some little pursines and straitnesse of winde, what his hart in willingnesse would performe, want of abilitie hindereth, then in his second fortnights keepe, you shall thus helpe it.

First let him haue Wheate-straw in his Racke, as hee had before, also obserue the same howres for his ayrings, the same time for his feedings, and the same manner of dressing and watering him as in the former fortnight: onelie you shall alter his foode in this manner. When you giue him bread, let it not be the bread mentioned before, but bake him a batch in this sort.

Take of fine Datemeale well dryed, two peckes, of Beanes one pecke, of Wheate a pecke, and of Rye a peck, let these be ground altogether, and well boulted through a boulting cloth, kneade this meale with nothing but newe Barme and the whites of Egges, putting thereto a pound and a halfe of sweet Butter that hath not beene potted. These being well wrought and laboured together, let it bee thoroughlie baked in great loues. This bread is more hartie and strong then the other, yet it doth not cloy and feede so sore as the other doth. It is quicke of disgestion, openeth a horses pipes, and increaseth winde.

Also during thys fortnight, when you bring your horse from ayring, you shall giue him his Dates washt in thys manner. Take two peckes of the best white Dates, and let them lye in the sunne for the space of an howre or more, which doone, lay them betweene two cleane clothes, and with a couple of sticks let them bee thoroughlie batted, then fanne away the hulles from the Dates, which your batting will driue off, and take the whites of a dozen or twentie Egges, and in those whites wash your Dates, which being thoroughlie washt, dry them againe in the Sunne, and giue them to your Horse according as your discretion pleaseth.

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Of all foodes belonging to a running Horſe, this is the lightest, nieſt, and moſt excellent for his winne. You may alſo if you pleaſe, (finding your Horſe groſſe and kettie) in the morning before you ayre him, giue him a new laid Egg or two rawe at his mouth, which is very ſoueraine for a foule Horſe, becauſe it ſcowreth the ſtomacke, and procureth long wind.

During thys fortnight, let your Horſe after euery two dayes reſt, haue a courſe, yet in all, not aboue three courſes that may bee ſore indeede, and the reſt in a playing maner, not exceeding a good round gallop. After euery courſe let him haue a ſweete Waſhe, becauſe that will cleanſe and ſcowre away all ſuch filthines as ſhall by his courſing bee diſſolued. If your Horſe be either ſo olde that you dare not well aduenture to courſe him ſo oft as you would, for feare of decaying his courage, or renning of former ſtraines, which might bring him to lameneſſe: or if the weather bee ſuch as you cannot courſe in it, or there bee any other impediment to hinder that exerciſe, which ſhoulde bring your Horſe to perfection: and neuertheleſſe, you are both compelled to holde your wager, and alſo finde your Horſe in no good temper, you ſhall then to bring him to perfectneſſe, gyue him a ſweate in hys clothes in the ſtable after thys manner.

Firſt you ſhall ſtrippe him naked, then take a blanket and warme it hote againſt the fire, foulding it in manie foulds: thys blanket thus heated, wrappe rounde about your Horſes bodie next hys hart, pinning the ſame verie cloſe and ſtrayte, then lay vppon him two or three other blankets, and two or three good thicke couerlets, girt theſe about him with a Surſingle, and make them faſt and cloſe before his breſt, then ſtoppe the Surſingle rounde about with great wiſpes of ſtrawe, and lay him good ſtore of lytter vnder him vp to the belly. In this manner let him ſtand a quarter of a howre, your Stable being made ſo cloſe and warme as is poſſible,

If in that ſpace hée beginne not to ſweate, lay ſome more clothes vpon him: if all that doo no good, then take him forth of the ſtable, and leape vpon his back, trotting him in ſome faire Court or Cloſe, til he beginne to ſweate, and then ſet him vp againe, and lay a blanket or two more vpon him. In this manner let him ſweat for an houre, or an houre and a halfe, during which time ſtand by him, and with a linnen cloth wipe away the ſweat from his face and necke. When hée hath ſweat ſufficiently, you ſhal coole him by little and little, as firſt taking away one cloth, and then within halfe a quarter of an houre another: and ſo one after one, til you haue lighted him of diuers, hauing great regarde to haue ſome Kéeper with you, who with wiſpes and clothes may all the while rubbe his face, his necke, his belly & flanckes, til with his rubbing and the abating of his clothes, hee become to be as dry as euer he was.

When he is thus dryed and clothed againe after his vſuall manner, giue him a ſweet Maſhe, and all the day after feede him wel with breade. Theſe manner of ſweates be the onely meanes that may be to bring an extreame fat Horſe to cleanenéſſe, and the hie way to bring a leane horſe to ſuch pouertie, that hee will hardly be able to goe. As theſe ſweates bee violent and of great force, ſo to a fatte horſe that hath ſtrength to endure them, they adde ſuch lightnes, agilitie and pleaſure, that they be wonderful profitable: one of theſe ſweats doth take as ſore of a Horſe as three courſes, therefore the ſildomer to be vſed, and the greater care to bée taken in vſing them.

If your Horſe in this fortnight (beeing vnacquainted with dyet, or being inwardly hote of himſelfe) ſhal prooue ſo coſtiue or bound in his body, that he can either hardly dung, or dung more harde then you would haue him, which is a great ſigne of vnſoundneſſe and ſickneſſe to enſue: then to remedie that impediment, and preuent danger to come, you ſhal when you bring him from ayring, giue hym hys Dates, waſht in ſtrong Ale, the Ale béeing no more but

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drayne from them. This kind of foode is cole and loſening, it is ſtrong and harty, yet booth a little increaſe purſineſſe, therfore more fit for the leane Horſe then the fat, yet in time of nede conuenient for both.

If this waſht meate preuaile not, but that his coſtiuenesſe continueth, then it ſhall be neceſſary for you, to giue him that ſcowring of Butter and Garlicke, mentioned in the Chapter of hunting Horſes, which aſſuredly will loſen any Horſe, yet but in a reaſonable ſort neither. And withall, as it maketh ſolible the body, ſo it purgeth the head of impurity, and increaſeth wind. Yet beware you ſcoure not your Horſe too much, for as to be too extreame coſtiue, is an euill ſigne of ſickneſs, ſo to be too much loſened, is a ſigne of weakenes, therefore kæpe him in an indifferent temper, rather hard then too ſoft, ſo the colour of his dung be good, which is pale and white, not red and hie coloured. And thus much for this ſecond fortnight.

Nowe for this laſt fortnight, which is all you haue to kæpe him in before you runne your wager, as I ſayde before, ſo ſhall you now obſerue the ſame howres for ayring, the ſame times for fæding and dreſſing him, as is before mentioned: onely his water you ſhall giue at no certaine time, but alwaies when you fæde him, after he hath eaten a little, giue him a diſh full of water, and then let him eate againe, and then a little more water: and in this manner let him haue his meate and water together, but haue care that he haue no more water then to quench thirſt, not to glut his grædy nature.

For this fortnight, you ſhall let him haue no Wheate-ſtrawe, nor any other thing elſe in his Racke, and for his head you ſhall prouide a muſſell of Leather, or Canuaſſe, made like a bagge to come ouer his mouth, with two holes before his noſtrils for to receaue his winde, which beeing made faſt at the toppe of his head, it will kæpe him from eating his litter, gnawing the Racke, Manger, or Walls about him, and your ſelfe ſhall be aſſured, he eateth nothing

but what commeth from your owne hands. Into this muſſell you ſhall put three or foure times euery day, Aniſeedes finely beaten into pouder, for your Horſe to ſmell vpon, and now and then to licke on with his tong, which is both wholſome, pleaſant, and increaſeth wind.

For this fortnight you ſhall not by any meanes ſuffer him to eate in the Manger, becauſe it may vſually be foule and vncleane, although you rub it neuer ſo ſore, but prouide to haue a cleane boule, which you may your ſelfe diligently kepe neate and ſweete, neyther put all the meate he ſhall eate at one time into the boule, for feare of cloying his eye, and ſo conſequently his ſtomack, but put it in by little and little at once. Let his meate for this fortnight, be the bread laſt preſcribed, and Oats waſht in the whites of Egs. Courſe him in this fortnight as in the former, ſo you be ſure he may haue two whole dayes to reſt in before he runne for the wager.

Alſo the laſt courſe you giue him, let it be in his cloathes, and let him not exceede a ſalſe galloppe: nay if he halfe gallop, halfe trot, it ſhall not bee amiſſe, but profitable, for the more gently you vſe him that day, the more willing he will be the next time to accompliſh your deſire. The firſt thing you giue him to eate after euery courſe, let it be a handfull or two of Wheat-eares, and a little Muſtard-ſeede ſprinkled vpon them, to purge his head, & occaſion him to neeſe, which is very ſoueraine.

If in this fortnight hee ſhall dry inwardly, or growe ſickly, and that you finde waſht meate preuaileth not to remedy him, that you ſhall not by any meanes giue him anie ſcowring, becauſe whatſoeuer entreth into the ſtomacke and ſcowreth downeward, beeing compounded (as it muſt be) of thinges in ſome ſort contrary to nature, muſt of force weaken and draw lowe your Horſe, and then you ſhall want ſufficient time to get him into his former luſt and courage againe: but you ſhall myniſter vnto him a gliſter of Pallet oyle, Milke, and the decoction of Mallowes,

this

this will draw his body into good temper, and both coole and comfort him.

There be ſome Rakers which I knowe, that in ſuch a caſe as this, will giue their Horſe a handfull or two of thralht Rye, or if it be at the time of the yeare, three or foure handfuls of forrage, which is the young greene blades of Wheate or Rye, being ſprung halfe a foot aboue the ground. I diſalow of neyther of theſe, though for mine owne part I haue little vſed them: therefore I referre the ſame to the diſcretion of them, which ſhall haue occaſion to imploy them.

In this fortnight, I woulde not haue you giue your Horſe any ſweat in his cloathes in the ſtable, vnleſſe it be at the beginning thereof, for feare leaſt you thereby draw him to greater weakeneſſe then you can recouer. During this fortnight, you ſhall not let your Horſe eate any crukes of bread, as well to auoyde filthines, as for that they be very hard of digeſtion.

Nowe laſtly, as touching the day in which your Horſe muſt runne for your wager, thus ſhall you vſe him. Firſt the night before, you ſhall giue him but a verie little ſupper, ſo that hee may be paſſing empty in the morning, on which morrowe haue him out, and ayre him an howre or two before day, taking great care that hee empty himſelfe thoroughly whilſt he is abroade, then bring him in, and after you haue well rubd all his foure legges, and annoynted them thoroughlie, eyther with Neates-foote oyle, Treane oyle, Sharpes-foote oyle, or Linſeede-oyle, all which be the moſt excellent oyles that may bee for a Horſe, eſpeciallie the two laſt. Then giue him this foode, take a good bigge penny white loafe, and cut the ſame all out into toaſts, and toaſt them againſt the fire, then ſteepe them in Muſkadine, and lay them betweene hote cloathes, and being layde before the fire, dry them againe, and ſo giue them to your Horſe.

Theſe be ſo pleaſant and comfortable, that your Horſes emptines,

emptines, (as he muſt be wonderfull empty when he goeth to his courſe) ſhall little agrëue him. If you haue not this ready to giue him, if then you giue him halfe a pecke of fine Otemeale well dried, it ſhal be as good, for though it be not ſo pleaſant, yet being ſo light a foode as it is, it wil both comfort his ſtomack, and be ſone diſgeſted. When he hath eaten this, put on his Muſſell, giue him great ſtore of lytter, and vnloſe his ſurſingle, that his cloathes may hang loſe about him, and ſo let him ſtande to take his reſt, till the howre in which he muſt be led forth to runne his wager, not ſuffering any man to come within your ſtable, for feare of diſqueting your Horſe.

When the howre is come in which you muſt leade him out, gyrd on his cloathes handſomly, bridle him vp, and then take your mouth ful of ſtrong Vineger, and ſpirt it into your Horſes noſethrils, the ſtrength wherof will ſearch and open his pypes, making them apt for the receite of wind. This done, leade him to the race, and when you come at the ende therefore where you muſt vncloath him, hauing the vineger carried after you, do the like there, and ſo bequeath him and your ſelfe to God, and good fortune. Che ſera ſera.

The

The approued cure of Horſes *Diſeaſes.*

Chapter. 5.

Of ſickneſſe in generall.

IN generall, ſickneſs is an oppoſite foe to nature, warring againſt the agents of the body and minde, ſeeking to confound thoſe actions which vpholde and maintaine the bodies ſtrength and liuelihoode: Who coueteth to haue a larger definition of ſickneſſe, let him reade Vegetius Ruſius, or excellent Maiſter Blundeuile, who in that hath bene admirably well-deſeruing painefull. For mine owne part, my intent is to write nothing more then mine owne experience, and what I haue approued in horſes diſeaſes moſt auaileable: and firſt of the Feuer or ague in a Horſe, though it be a diſeaſe ſildome or not at all noted by our mechanicall horſe Farriors, who cure many times what they know not, and kill where they might cure, knewe they the cauſe: yet I haue my ſelfe ſeene of late, (both by the demonſtrate opinions of others better learned, and by the effects of the diſeaſe) ſome two horſes which I dare auouch were mightily tormented with a Feauer: though diuers Leeches had thereof giuen diuers opinions, one ſaying it was the bots by reaſon of his immoderate languiſhment: another affirmed him to be bewitcht, by reaſon of his great ſhaking, heauines, and ſweating: but I haue found it and approued it to be a Feauer, both in effect, nature, and qualitie, the cure whereof is thus: Firſt let him blood both in necke and temples, for the originall cauſe of a Feauer, is ſurfeit breeding putrifaction in the bloode: then when hys ſhaking beginneth, take three newe layde Egges, breake

them in a dishe and beate them together, then mixe thereto fiue or sixe spoonefuls of excellent good *Aqua vitæ*, and giue it him in a horne, then bridle him, and in some Close or Court, chafe him till his shaking cease and he beginne to sweat: then set him vp and clothe him warme. And during the time of his sicknes, giue him no water to drinke, but before he drinke it, boyle therein Mallowes, Sorrell, and Purslane, of each two or three handfuls. As for his foode, let it be sodden Barly, and now and then a little Rye in the sheafe to clense and purge him, chiefely if he dry inwardly and grow costiue. This haue I proued vnessectuall for this disease, and also much auailable for any other inward sicknesse, proceeding either of raw disgestion, too extreame ryding, or other surfet. Diuers haue written diuersly of diuers Agues, and I coulde prescribe receits for them, but sithence I haue not been experimented in them all, I meane to omit them, intending not to exceede mine owne knowledge in any thing.

Chapter. 6.

Of the head-ache.

THe head-ache as most are opinionated, proceedeth of cold & raw disgestion, the cure is, take a Gose feather annoynted with Oyle debay, and thrust it vp into the horses nostrels to make him neese, then take a wreath of pease straw or wet hay, and putting fire thervnto, hold it vnder the horses nose, so as the smoke may ascend vp into his heade, then being thus perfumed, take a knyfe and pricke him in the pallat of the mouth, so as he may licke vp and chaw his owne blood, which done, haue great care in keeping his head warme, and doubt not of his recouery.

Chapter

Chapter. 7.
Of the sleeping euill.

THe sléeping euill in a horse, differeth nothing from that which the Phisitions call the Lethargie in men, for it prouoketh the horse to sléepe continually, without desisting, robbing his memorie and appetite of their due qualities: the knowledge thereof is easily known by his drowsines, and the cure is in this sort: Let one stand by him, and eyther with fearefull noyse or stripes, perforce kéepe him waking: then let him blood vnder the eyes, and in the necke, and then take a leafe or two of the best Tobacco, which béeing dryed and beaten to powder, with a quill blow it vp into his nostrels, and giue him to drink vineger, salt, and Mustard, mingled well together, to which if you put a little Honney, it shall not bée amisse: and also when hée drinketh any water, put thereto eyther Fenell-séedes, Anny-seedes, or Pepper.

Chapter. 8.
Of a horse that is taken.

A Horse which is bereft of his feeling, mouing or stirring, is said to be taken, and in sooth so he is, in that hee is arrested by so villainous a disease, yet some Farriours, not well vnderstanding the grounde of the disease, conster the word taken to be striken by some Plannet or euill spirit, which is false, for it procéedeth of too great aboundance of fleame and choller, symbolizd together, the cure is thus. Let him blood in his spurre vaines, & his brest vaines, and then by folding him in aboundant number of clothes, driue him into an extreame sweate, during which time of his sweating, let one chafe his legges with Dyle de bay, then after hee hath sweat the space of two howres, abate hys clothes moderatly, and dry them thorowly, after hée is dry, annoynt him all ouer with Dyle Petrolium, and in twise or thrice dressing he will be sound.

Chapter. 9.

Of the Staggers.

THE staggers is a dizie diſeaſe, breeding frenzie in a horſe, which if it be not inſtantly helpt, is mortall: the cure is thus. Let him blood in the temple vaines, and then apply vnto his temples, cloth wette in the iuyce of Garlick and *Aqua vitæ* mixt together: if you cruſh Garlick and put it into his eares, it is excellent: or if you ſlit his forehead, and looſning the ſkinne from the bone, taint it with Turpentine and Sallet oyle, it will vndoubtedlie helpe him.

Chapter. 10.

Of the Crampe, or convulſion of the ſinewes or muſcles.

A Convulſion or Crampe, is a forcible drawing together of the ſinewes, ſometimes vniuerſally ouer the whole bodie, as I haue ſeene one horſe in my lyfetime, and ſometimes but in one part or member, as I haue knowne and helpt diuers. Theſe Convulſions haue two grounds, namely, eyther naturall, or els accidentall, naturall, as proceeding of colde windie humors, ingendred in the body, and diſperſed into thoſe parts, worke there the effects of greeuaunce. Accidentall, is by wounding or pricking the ſinewes, of which immediatly enſueth a convulſion. If it be naturall, and the diſeaſe generally diſperſed, then the cure is thus, digge a great deepe hole in ſome old dunghill, and there burie him all ſaue the heade, ſo as hee may ſweat there for the ſpace of two howres at the leaſt; then take him out, and annoynt his bodie all ouer with Narouoyle, Turpentine, and Deares ſuet mingled together on the fire, and bathe his head in the iuyce of Rue & Camomile.

Then

Then giue him to drinke olde Ale brewde with Sinamon, Ginger, Fenecreeke, and long Pepper: of each three ounces. As for his dyet, let it be warme Maſhes, ſodden Wheate, and Hay, thoroughly carded with a payre of woll cards: let him be kept very warme, and ayred abroad once a day at the leaſt. If this convulſion bee but onely in one member, then it is ſufficient, if euery day with hard ropes of hay or ſtraw you rubbe and chafe that part exceedinglie, and apply thereto a little quantitie of the oyle of Pepper. If the convulſion be accidentall, proceeding of ſome hurt, whereby the ſinewes is wounded or prickt, then ſhall you inconſtinently take vp that ſinew ſo wounded, ſearching the wound with great diſcretion, and cutte it cleane in ſunder, then ſhall you endeuour to heale vp the ſame with ſuch vnguents, plaiſters, and balmes, as ſhall be hereafter mentioned in the Chapters of wounds and vlcers, of what kind or nature ſoeuer.

Chapter. 11.

Of cold in the head.

THe poſe or cold in a Horſe, is the moſt generall diſeaſe that happeth, & is the eaſieſt perceiued, both by his ſtopping, ratling in the noſe, and coughing, the cure thereof is in this ſort: If it bee but newly taken by ſome careleſſe regard, and immediatly perceiued, you ſhall néede no other remedy but to keepe him warme, and euery morning and euening after his water, to ride him foorth, and to trot him vp and downe very faſt till his colde breake, and then gently to gallop him a little, which moderate exerciſe with warme keeping will quickly recouer him againe: but if the cold hath had long reſidence in him, and ſtil increaſeth, then you ſhall giue him this drink three dayes together. Take of ſtrong Ale one quart, of the beſt Treakle, vj. peny worth, of long Pepper and graynes of each as much beaten to pow-

der of the iuice of Garlick two ſpoonfuls, boyle all theſe together, and giue it the Horſe to drinke ſo warme as he may ſuffer it: and then trot him vp and downe by the ſpace of an houre or more, and keepe him warme, giuing him to drinke no cold water.

Chapter, 12.

Of watering eyes.

WAtering eyes commeth moſt commonly of ſome ſtripe or blow, and the cure is thus. Lay vnto his temples a plaiſter of Turpentine and Pitch molten together, then waſh his eyes with white Wine, and after, blow the powder of burnt Allome into the ſame.

Chapter, 13.

Of blood-ſhotten eyes, or any other ſore eye, comming of rume or other humor.

FOR any ſore eye make this water: take of the water of Eye-bright, of Roſe-water, and Malmeſey, of each three ſpoonefull, of Cloues fire or ſeauen beaten to fine powder, of the iuyce of Houſeleeke two ſpoonefuls, mixe all theſe together, and waſh the horſes eyes therewith once a day, and it will recouer him.

Chapter, 14.

Of the Pinne and Webbe, and other dimneſſe.

FOR to cure the Pinne, Web, Pearle, Filme, or other dimnes, vſe this meanes following: Take of Sandiuer, the powder of burnt Allome, and the powder of blacke Flint ſtone, of each like quantity: and once a

day,

day, blowe a little thereof into the Horſes eye, and it will weare away any ſuch imperfect matter, and make the eye clære.

Chapter, 15.

Of the Hawe.

A Hawe is a groſſe griſtle growing vnder the eye of a Horſe, and couering more then one halfe of his ſight: which if hee be ſuffered, will in ſhort time perriſh the eye, the cure is thus: Lay your thomb vnder his eye, in the very hollow, then with your finger pull downe the lid, and with a ſharpe nædle and a thræd take holde of the Hawe, and plucking it out, with a ſharpe knife cut it away the compaſſe of a penny or more: that done, waſh the eye with a little Bære.

Chapter, 16.

Of lunatick or Moone eyes.

OF theſe lunaticke eyes I haue knowne diuers, they are blinde certaine times of the Moone, they are red, fiery, and full of filme: they come with ouer-ryding, and extraordinarie heate and furie, the cure of them is thus: Lay vpon the temples of his head a playſter of Pitch, Rozen, and Maſticke, molten together very exceeding hote: then with a little round yron made for the purpoſe, burne three or foure holes an inche or more vnderneath his eyes, and annoynt thoſe holes euery day with Hogges-greaſe, then put into his eyes euery day with a feather, a little Honey, and in ſhort time hee will recouer his ſight.

Chap-

Chapter. 17.

Of the Viues.

THe Viues bee certaine kirnels growing vnder the Horses eare, which come of corrupt blod, the cure is diuerslye spoke & written of, but this is the best meane which I haue tried: if you find the kirnels to enflame and greeue the Horse: take a handfull of Sorrell, and lap it in a Bur-docke leafe, and roast it in the hote embers like a Warden, then being taken out of the fire, apply it so hote as may be to the sore part, suffering it to lie ther-vnto the space of a day and a night, and then renue it, till such time that it ripen and breake the sore, which it will in short space doo. When it is broken & the vild matter taken away, you shall heale vp the sore place with the yolke of an Egge, halfe a spoonfull of honey, and as much wheat-flower as will serue to make it thick, plaister-wise, which being bound therunto, will in three or foure dayes heale the same.

Chapter. 18.

Of the bleeding at the nose, or to stanch fluxe of blood in any sort.

I Haue knowne many horses in great danger by bleeding, and I haue tried diuers remedies for the same, yet haue I not found any more certaine then this: take a spoonefull or two of his blod, and put it in a sawcer, & set it vpon a chafingdish of coales, and let it boile till it be all dried vp into pouder, then take that powder, and if he bleede at the nose, with a cane or quill blowe the same vp into his nostrels: if his bleeding come of any wound or other accident, then into the wound put the same pouder, which is a present remedy. New horse-dung or earth, is a present remedy, applied to the bleeding place: and so are Sage leaues bruised and put into the wound.

Chap-

Chapter. 19.

Of the Bladders in a horſes mouth.

SOme Horſes will haue bladders like pappes growing in the inſide of their lippes, next to their great teeth, which are much painefull: the cure whereof is thus. Take a sharpe payre of sheares, and clip them away cloſe to the gum, and then waſh the ſore place with running water, Allom, and Honey boild together till it be whole.

Chapter. 20.

Of the Lampas.

THE Lampaſſe is a thicke ſpungie fleſh, growing ouer a horſes vpper teeth, hindering the coniunction of his chappes, in ſuch ſort as he can hardly eate: the cure is as followeth. Cutte all that naughtie fleſh away with a hote yron, and then rub the ſore well with ſalt, which the moſt ignorant Smith can doe ſufficiently.

Chapter. 21.

Of the Canker in the mouth.

THis diſeaſe proceedeth of diuers cauſes, as of vnnaturall heate of the ſtomacke, of foule feeding, or of the ruſt or venome of ſome bitte or snaffle vndiſcreetlie lokt vnto: the cure is thus. Waſh the ſore place with ſtrong Vineger, made thicke with the powder of Allom, two or three dayes together, euery time vntill it bleede, which will kill the poiſon and vigor of the exulcerated matter: then make this water, take of running water a quart, of Allom foure ounces, of Honny foure or fiue ſpoonefuls, of Woodbine leaues, of Sage leaues, & of Cullombine leaues, of each halfe a handfull, boyle all theſe together till one halfe be conſumed, then take it of, and euery day with the water warmed, waſh the ſore vntill it be whole.

Chapter. 22.

Of the falling of the Creſt.

THE falling of the Creſt is occaſioned moſt commonly through pouerty: yet ſometimes I haue ſeene it chance through the ill proportion of the creſt, which being hie, thick, and heauie, and the necke thin and weake vnderneath, is not able to ſupport or ſuſtaine it vp, how euer it be there is remedie for both: if it proceede of pouertie, firſt try by good keeping to get it vp againe; but if it will not riſe, or that the originall of the diſeaſe bee in the ill faſhion of the creſt, then let this bee the cure: Firſt with your hand rayſe vp the creſt as you would haue it ſtand, or rather more to that ſide from which it declineth, then take vp the ſkin betweene your fingers on that ſide from which the creſt ſwarueth, and with a ſharpe knife cutte away the breadth of very neere an inch, and the length of foure inches, which done, ſtitch the ſkinne together againe with three or foure ſtitches, and by meanes of ſtrings, weights, or other deuiſes, keepe the creſt perforce leaning on that ſide, applying thereunto a plaiſter of Deare ſuet and Turpentine, boiled together, till the ſore be healed: and at the ſelfe ſame inſtant that by this manner of inſition you draw together and ſtraiten the ſkin on that ſide, you ſhall in this ſort giue libertie to the other ſide, whereby the creſt may the eaſier attaine to his proper place: take a hote yron made in faſhion of a knife, the edge beeing a quarter of an inche broade, and therewith, from the vpper part of his creſt vnto the nether parte of the ſame extending towards his ſhoulder, drawe three lynes in this forme, ||| and the ſame annoynt euery day with freſh Butter, vntill ſuch time as it bee perfectly whole. By this manner of cure, you may make any lane-eard horſe to bee as prick-eard and comely, as any other Horſe whatſoeuer.

Chapter

Chapter. 23.

Of the mangines in the maine or tayle, and falling of the hayre.

THis manginelle in a Horſes maine proceedeth of diuers cauſes, as of rancknes of blood, infection of ether horſes, pouertie or lowſines, it is diſcerned by the ſcabbednes of the place, & the horſes rubbing himſelfe againſt euery thing, the cure is thus. Take of Marroyle one pound, of Quickſiluer halfe an ounce, and hauing kild the Quickſiluer either with faſting ſpettle or the iuyce of Sage, mingle them together, till ſuch time as the quickſiluer be not diſcerned: then by a pan of hote coles, or in the heate of the Sunne annoint the Horſe, and in thrice drelling hee will be whole: yet before he be thus annointed, I woulde haue him let bloode in the neck, if the ſigne ſerue well, if after the mangines is cured, his hayre be thinne, or by decay of nature ſtill decreaſeth, then firſt annoynt him with like Honny, and after for a weeke together waſh ỹ place with ſtrong chamber lie mixt with Aſhe aſhes: and his haire will increaſe.

Chapter. 24.

Of the Yellowes.

THe Yellowes is a generall diſeaſe in horſes, and differeth nothing from the yellow Jaundiſe in men, it is mortall, and many horſes die thereof: the ſignes to know it is thus: Pull downe the lids of the horſes eyes, and the white of the eye will be yellowe, the inſide of his lips be yellow, and his gummes, the cure followeth. Firſt let him blood in the pallat of the mouth, that hee may ſucke vp the ſame, then giue him this drinke, take of ſtrong Ale a quart, of the greene ordure of Geeſe ſtrained, three or foure ſpoonefuls, of the iuyce of Celandine as much, of Saffron halfe an ounce, mixe theſe together, and being warme, giue it the horſe to drinke.

Chapter. 25.

Of the Cords.

THE Cords is a disease which maketh a horse stumble, and many times fall, and they appeare in a horses fore-legs, this is the cure thereof. Take a sharpe knife & cutte a slit euen at the tippe of his nose, iust with the poynt of the grissell, open the slit being made, and you shall perceiue a white strung, take it vp with a Bores tooth or some crooked bodkin and cut it in sunder, then stitch vp the slit & annoynt it with Butter, and the horse doubtlesse shall be recured.

Chapter. 26.

Of the Farcion.

THE Farcion is a vilde disease, ingendred of ill bloode, *Flegmaticke* matter and vnkindly feeding, it appeareth in a horse like little knots in the flesh, as *big as hasell nuts*, the knots will increase daily and inflame, impostume, and breake: and when the knots amount to threescore, they will euery night after breede so many more, till they haue ouerrunne the Horses body, and with the poyson, which is mightie and strong, soone bring him to his death. This disease is very infectious and dangerous for sounde horses, yet if it be taken in any time, it is easie to bee holpen: the cure thereof is in this maner. Take a sharpe Bodkin, and thrust through ỳ nether part of his nose, ỳ hee may bleed: or if you wil, to let him blood in the neck vain shal not be amisse, then feele the knots, and as many as are soft, launce them and let them runne, then take strong Lye, Lime, and Allom, and with the same bathe all his sores, and it shall in short space cure him. There is also another manner of curing this disease, and that is thus. Take a sharpe launce knife, and in the top of the horses forehead, iust betweene his eyes, make

a long

a long ſlit euen to the ſkull: then with a blunt inſtrument for the purpoſe, looſe the fleſh from the ſcalpe a pretty compaſſe: then take Carret rootes, cut into little thin round peeces, and put them betweene the ſkin and the ſkull, as many as you can, then cloſe vp the wounde & once aday annoint it with freſh butter. This is a moſt ſure and approued way to cure the Farcion, for loke how this wound thus made, ſhall rotte, waſt and grow ſounde, ſo ſhall the Farcion breake, drie vp, and bee healed, becauſe all the poyſon that feedeth the diſeaſe, ſhall be altogether drawne into the fore-head, where it ſhall drie and walke away. The onely fault of this cure is, it will be ſomewhat long, and it is a foule eye-ſore vntill it be whole. Some vſe to burne this ſorance, but that is naught and dangerous, as who ſo proues it ſhall find.

Chapter. 27.

Of the Mallander.

A Mallander is a peeuiſh ſorance, and commeth of ill keeping, it is on the fore-legs, iuſt on the inſide, at the bending of the knee, it will make a Horſe goe ſtarke, and ſtumble much, the cure is in this ſort. Caſt the Horſe, and with ſome inſtrument plucke off the dry ſcab that will ſticke thereon, and rub it till it bleede, then take black ſope and lyme mingled together like a plaiſter, and binde it thereto for three dayes, in which ſpace you ſhall ſée a white aſker on the ſore, then take that off, and after annoynt it with Oyle of Roſes or freſh butter, vntill it be thorowly cured.

Chapter. 28.

Of the Sellander.

THe Sellander and Mallander ſpring both of one cauſe, but that the Sellander is on the hinder legge, in

the very bending of the ham, and will make a Horse at his first comming out of the stable to pul his legs vp to his body: the cure is the same that is for the Mallander.

Chapter. 29.

Of the Serew.

A Serew is a foule sorance, it is like a splent, but it is a little longer, and is most commonly on the outside of the forelegge, as the splent is on the inside, the cure is thus. Take two spoonfuls of strong wine vineger, and one spoonfull of good Sallet-oyle, mingle them together, and euery morning bestowe one houre in rubbing the sorance with it altogether downward till it be gone, which will not be long in going.

Chapter. 30.

Of the Splent.

A Splent is a sorance of the least moment, vnlesse it be on the knee, or els a thorow splent, both which can not be cured: a Splent is a spungy hard grissell or bone, growing fast on the inside of the shin-bone of a Horse, where a little making starke the sinewes compell a Horse somwhat to stumble: the cures are diuers, and thus they be. If the splent be young, tender, and but new in breeding, then cast the Horse and take a spoonfull of the oyle called Petrolium, and with that oyle rub the splent till you make it soft, then take a fleame, such as you let a Horse blod withall, and strike the splent in two or three places, then with your two thumbs thrust it hard, and you shall see crusht matter & blod come out, which is the very splent, then set him vp and let him rest, or runne at grasse for a weeke or more: others for a young splent doe thus, take a hazell stick and cut it square, and therewithall beate the splent till it be soft, then take a

blew

blewe cloath and lay vpon the ſplent, and take a Taylers preſſing yron made hote, and rub it vp and downe vpon the cloath ouer the ſplent, and it ſhall take it cleane away. But if the ſplent be old and great and growne to the perfection of hardnes, then you muſt caſt the horſe, and with a ſharp knife ſlit downe the ſplent, then take Cantharides, and Euforbium, of each like quantity, & boile them in oyle Debay, and with that fill vp the ſlit, and renew it for three daies together, then take it away, and anoynt the ſore place with oyle Debay, oyle of Roſes, or Tar, vntill it be whole.

Chapter. 31.

Of the Ring-bone.

THE Ring-bone is an ill diſeaſe, and appeareth before on the fote aboue the hoofe, as well before as behind, and will be ſwolne three inches broade, and a quarter of an inch or more of height, and the haire will ſtare and were thin, and will make a Horſe halt much, the cure is. Caſt the Horſe, and with an yron made flat and thin, burne away that griſſell which anoyes him, then take Ware, Turpentine, Rozen, and Tar, and Hogs-greaſe, of each like quantity, mingle them together playſter-wiſe, and with it cure the ſore: this playſter will alſo cure any other wound or vlcer whatſoeuer.

Chapter. 32.

Of Windgalls.

WIndgalles are eaſie to cure, they bee little ſwellings like blebs or bladders, on eyther ſide the ioynt next vnto the fetter-lockes, as well before as behind, and they come through the occaſion of great trauels, in hard, grauelly, or ſandy wayes.

The

the cure is. Take Pitch, Rozen, and Mastick, of each like quantitie, melt them together, and with a stick lay it round about the Horses legges, and whilst it is hote lay flockes thereon: the nature of this plaister is neuer to come away whilst there is any windgall on the horses leggs, but when they are dried vp, then it will fall away of it selfe.

Chapter. 33.

Of Frettishing.

FRettishing is a sorance that commeth of riding a horse, till hee sweat, and then to sette him vp without lytter, where he taketh suddaine colde in his feete, and chiefely before it appeares vnder the hæle in the hart of the foote, for it will grow dunne, and were white and crumbly like a Pomys, & also in time it will show, by the wrinckles on his howfe, and the howfe will growe thick and brickle, hee shall not be able to tread on stones or hard ground, nor well to trauell, but stumble and fall: the cure is thus: Take and pare his feete so thin as may bee, then roll two or three Egs in the hote embers very hard, and being extreame hote, take them out of the fire, crush them in his foote, and then clappe a peece of Leather thereon, and splint it that the Egs may not fall out, and so let him runne, and he will be sound.

Chapter. 34.

Of Foundering.

OF all other sorances, Foundering is soonest gotte and hardliest cured: yet if it may bee perceiued in twentie and foure howres, and taken in hande, by this meanes hereafter prescribed, it shall be cured in other twentie and foure howres: notwithstanding, the same receite hath cured a horse that hath beene foundred a yeare and more, but then it was longer in bringing it to passe.

paſſe. Foundering commeth when a Horſe is heated, being in his greaſe and very fat, and taketh theron a ſodaine cold, which ſtriketh down into his legs, taking away the vſe and fæling thereof. The ſigne to know it is, the Horſe cannot goe, but will ſtand cripling with all his foure legs together: if you offer to turne him, hee will couch his buttocks to the ground, and ſome Horſes haue I ſæne ſit on their buttocks to fæde. The cure is thus: Let him blood of his two breaſt vaines, of his two ſhackle vaines, and of his two vaines aboue the crownets of his hinder hoofes: if theſe vaines will blæde, take from them three pints at leaſt, if they will not blæde, then open his necke vaine, and take ſo much from thence. Saue the blood, and let one ſtand by and ſtir it as hee blæds, leaſt it grow into lumps, when he hath done blæding, take as much Wheat-flower as will thicken the blood, the whites of Eggs, and three or foure yolkes, then take a good quantity of Bolearminack, and a pint of ſtrong Vineger, incorporate all theſe well together, and withall, charge his backe, necke, head, and eares: then take two long ragges of cloath, and dip in the ſame charge, and withall, garter him ſo ſtraite as may be aboue both the knæs of his fore-legges, then let his Kæper take him out to ſome ſtony cauſie, or high way paued with ſtone, and there one following him with a cudgell, let him trot vp and down it for the ſpace of an houre or two, or more: that doone, ſet him vp, and giue him ſome meate, and for his drinke let him haue a warme Mash. Some three or foure houres after this, take off his garters, and ſet him in ſome Pond of water vp to the mid ſide, and ſo let him ſtand for two houres, then take him out and ſet him vp, the next day pull off his ſhoes, and pare his fæte very thin, and let him blood both of his hæles and toes, then ſet on his ſhoes againe, & ſtop them with Hogs-greaſe & Brranne boyling hot, and ſplint them vp, and ſo turne him out to run, and he ſhall be ſound.

Chapter. 35.

Of the Colt euill.

THE Colte euill is a diſeaſe that commeth to ſtonde Horſes, through ranckneſſe of nature and want of vent, it appeareth in his Cod and ſheath, which will ſwell exceedingly, the cure is nothing, for if you will but euery day, twice or thrice driue him vp to the midſide in ſome Pond or running Riuer, the ſwelling wil fall and the the Horſe will do well. If the Horſe be of yeeres, and troubled with this griefe, if to him you put a Mare it is not amiſſe, ſtanding ſtill in a Stable without exerciſe, is a great occaſion of this diſeaſe.

Chapter, 36.

Of the Botts.

THE Botts are a kind of wormes that lye in a horſes ſtomack, and they be an inch long, white coloured, and red headed, and as big as a fingers end, and they be quicke, and ſticke faſt in the ſtomack, it appeares by the ſtamping of a Horſe: and by his ſuddaine falling downe and tumbling, and beating of himſelfe. *The cure is:* Take a young Chickin and kill it, and take the guttes out, and make the Horſe ſwallow them, and hee will preſentlie be well. The excrements of a childe are alſo very good, and cure in a moment.

Chapter, 37.

Of Wormes in generall.

BEſides the Botts, there are other Wormes, which lye in the great panch or belly of a horſe, and they bee ſhining of colour like a Snake, ſixe inches in length, great in the midſt and ſharpe at both ends, & as much

as

as a ſpyndle: they cauſe great paine in a Horſes belly, as you ſhall perceiue by his continuall ſtriking of himſelfe on the belly with his foote, the cure is thus: Giue him two or three mornings together newe Milke and Garlicke boyled together, or chopt hayre in his prouender, either of both wil ſerue: it killeth the wormes, and maketh them to voyd.

Chapter, 38.

Of the Hyde-bound.

Hyde-bounde is an ill diſeaſe, and commeth of two cauſes, eyther of too great labour and ryding faſt with a continuall ſweat, and then ſuddainly taking colde, which cauſeth the ſkinne to grow faſt to his ſides, or els of millike and pouertie through vnwholſomnes of his paſture, the ſigne to know it is eaſie, for his ſkin wil be ſo faſt clung to his body, that you cannot with your hand pull it frō the bone, wherby till it will be loſed, it is impoſſible for him to fæde: the cure is, let him bloode: and if it bee at the time of the yære, giue him once a day the blades of young Corne in a pretty bottle, and for his prouender gyue him ſodden Barly: but if you cannot get young Corne, then will ſodden Barly of it ſelfe, hauing ſtore, looſe his ſkinne, *and ſet him ſound.*

Chapter. 39.

Of the Nauill-gall.

Nauell-gall is a ſorance cauſed with a bad ſaddle, or with the buckle of ſome crooper, or ſuch other, in the midſt of the backe, iuſt oppoſite to the nauell, whereby it taketh the name: the hurt is dangerous, and of ſome thought incurable, but it is not ſo, for thus it may be cured: If it haue beene long hurt, and is ful of dead fleſh, as ſoone it will be, which you may know by the blacknes and ſpungines thereof, take a ſharpe knife, and cut it

cleane away euen vnto the sound flesh, then apply this playster: Take the yolke of an Egge new laid, as much Honey and Wheat-flower as will make it thicke and stiffe, and warming it, lay it to the wound: and if the wound in the curing heale too fast, or breed ill flesh, which you shall know by the rednes and spunginesse thereof, you shal then scrape thereon some Vardigrease, which will eate it away, and so by little and little cure the sore.

Chapter. 40.
For any galld backe in generall.

OF galld backs there are diuers kinds, yet all come most commonly of the crushing of some ill Saddle, Pannell, or Male-pyllion, the cure is this: if your saddle haue but wrung your Horse backe, & not broken any haire, so that it onely riseth vp in an hard swelling, then you shall neede to doo no more, but lay vpon it some wet hay, or some rotten straw out of a dunghill, and so set on the saddle againe for all night, to keepe his backe warme, and it will be downe the next morning: but if it be not swolne, but only the skin frid'gd away, and is raw, then you shal lay only to it the pouder of hony and lime, the manner of making wherof, shal be expressed in a Chapter hereafter: this pouder will dry vp and skin any wound, vlcer, or impostume, so it be well incarnated before: & it is necessary that no Horsemaister be without it at any time, but if your Horses backe be sore hurt, so that it is both sweld and is impostumed, then must you take a sharp knife, and launce it in the nethermost part of the vlcer, so that the matter haue issue downeward, for if you launce it aloft, then the matter that lies low in the hollownes cannot get out, but rests still, and fistulateth: when you haue launced the sore, if you finde the concauity deepe, then you shal make a tent of flare or cloath, & dip it in this salue following: take of Deare-sewet, of Wax, of Tar, and of Turpentine, of each three ounces, and one ounce of

Ro-

Rozen, boile and mingle all theſe well together, and withall, tent the wound, thē lay vpon the head of the tent a broad plaiſter of the yolke of an Egge, hony, and Wheat-flower, if you ſée any dead fleſh grow in it, thē Vardigreaſe or red lead will take it away, and thus dreſſe it morning & euening, till it be whole: the ſote of a Chimney and ſwéet Creame is a preſent remedy for any ſmall hurt on a Horſes back.

Chapter, 41.
Of the Spauen, both bone and blood.

DOubtleſſe a Spauen is an euill ſorance, and cauſeth a Horſe to halte principally in the beginning of the griefe, it appeareth on the hinder legges within, and againſt the ioynt, and it will be a little ſwolne, & ſome Horſes haue a thorow Spauen, which appeareth within and without. Of Spauens there are two kindes, the one hard, the other ſoft: that is, a bone Spauen, and a blood Spauen, for the bone Spauen, I holde it hard to cure, and therefore the leſſe neceſſary to be dealt withall, except great occaſion vrge, and thus it may be holpen. Caſt the Horſe, and with a hote yron ſlit the fleſh that couereth the Spauen, in this ſort, —|—|— and then lay vppon the Spauen Cantharides, and Euforbium boiled together in oyle Debay, and anoynt his legges round about, eyther with oyle of Roſes, and with Vnguentum album camphiratum. Dreſſe him thus for three dayes together then take it away, and for three dayes more lay to it onely vpon flare vnſleackt Lime, then after dreſſe it with Tarre till it be whole. The Cantharides, and Euforbium, will eate and kill the ſpungie bone, the Lime will bring it cleane away, & the Tarre will ſuck out the poyſon, and heale all vp ſound: but this cure is dangerous, for if the inciſion be done by an vnſkilfull man, and he eyther by ignorance or by the ſwaruing of his hand, burne in twaine the great vaine which runs croſſe the Spauen, then the Horſe is ſpoiled.

Now for the blod spauen, that is easily helpt, for I haue known diuers which haue bæn but newly beginning, helpt onely by taking vp the spauen vaine, & letting it blæde well beneath, and then to stop the wound with Sage & salt: but if it be a great blod Spauen, then with a sharp knife cut it as you burnt the bone Spauen, & take the Spauen away, then heale it vp with Hogs-grease and Turpentine only.

Chapter, 42.

Of the Curbe.

A Curbe is a sorance that maketh a Horse to halt much, and it appeares vpon his hinder legs, straight behinde vpon the cambrell place, and a little beneath the spauen, and will be swolne as bigge as halfe a Walnut, the cure is as followeth. Take a small corde, and binde his legge hard both aboue and beneath it, then beat it, and rub it with a heauy stick till it grow soft, then with a fleame strike it in thræ or foure places, and with your thombs crush out the brused filthy matter, then lose the corde, and anoynt it with Butter till it be whole.

Chapter, 43.

Of the String halt.

The String halt is a disease that maketh a Horse twitch vp his legge sodainly, and so halt much, it commeth somtimes naturally, and somtimes casually, by meanes of some great cold, whereby the sinewes are straitned: the best cure hæreof, is to dig a pit in some dunghill, as dæpe as the Horse is hie, and set the Horse in it, & couer him ouer with warme dung, and so let him stand the space of two houres, then take him out and make him cleane, and then bath him all ouer with Trayne oyle made warme, and it will helpe him.

Chap-

Chapter. 44.

Of the Myllets.

The Myllets is a griefe that appeareth in the Fetlocks behind, and causeth the haire to shed three or foure inches of length, and a quarter of an inch in breadth, like as it were bare and ill to cure, but thus is the cure: First wash it well with strong Lye, and rub it till it bleede, then binde vnto it honey, vnslackt Lime, and Deares-sewet, boyld and mingled together, this do for the space of a weeke, and it shall be whole.

Chapter, 45.

Of the Paynes.

Paines is a sorance that commeth of hot ill humors, and of ill keeping, it appeareth in the Fetlocks, and will swell in winter time, and will send foorth a sharpe water, the haire will stare, and the cure is thus: Wash them euery day twice or thrice with Gunpowder and Vineger, and they will be whole in one weeke at the most.

Chapter, 46.

Of the Scratches.

Scratches will cause a Horse to halt sore, and they come onely by naughty keeping, and they appeare in the pasternes vnder the fetlocks, as if the skinne were cut ouerthwart, that a man may lay in a Wheate-strawe, the cure is thus: Bind vnto them the haire being cut cleane away, black Sope and Lime knode together, for three daies, then lay that by, and anoynt the place with Butter, and heale the sore with Bores-grease and Marre mixt well together.

Chap-

Chapter, 47.

Of an attaynt.

AN Attaint is a grieke that commeth by an ouer-reach, as clapping one legge vpon another, or by some other Horses treading vpon his heeles, the cure is: take a sharpe knife and cut out the ouer-reach, that is, if it be neuer so deepe like a hole cut it plaine and smoth how broad soeuer you make it, then wash it with Beere and Salt: and lay to it Hogs-grease, Ware, Turpentine, & Rozen, of each like quantity boyled and mingled together: and this will in few dayes heale him be it neuer so soze.

Chapter, 48.

Of grauelling.

GRauelling is a hurt will make a Horse to halt, and commeth of Grauell and little stones, that goeth in betweene the shoe and the hart of the foote, the cure is: take off the shoe, and let him be well pared, then set on the shoe againe, and stop it with Pitch, Rozen, and Tallow, and this shall helpe.

Chapter, 49.

Of accloyd or prickt.

ACcloyd is a hurt that commeth of ill shoing, when a Smith driueth a nayle into the quicke, which will make him to halt, and the cure is, to take off the shoe, and to cut the hoofe away, to lay the soze bare: then lay to it Ware, Turpentine, and Deare-sewet, which will heale it.

Chap-

Chapter. 50.

Of the Scabbe.

THE Scabbe is a foule ſcurfe in diuers partes of a Horſes body, and commeth of pouerty or ill képing, or many times by going amongſt Woodes, where they are infected with water boughes: it is moſt incident to old horſes, which will die thereon, and chiefely in the Spring time when new bloode appeares; for the cure looke before in the 23. Chapter.

Chapter. 51.

Of Lowſines.

THere be Horſes that will be Lowſie, and it commeth of pouertie, colde and ill képing, and it is oftneſt amongſt young Horſes, and moſt men take little héede vnto it, and yet they will die thereon, the cure is, to waſh them three mornings together in Staue-aker and warme water.

Chapter. 52.

Of Wartes.

IN a Horſe there is a default that is neither ſorance, hurt, nor diſeaſe, and that is, if a horſe want Warts behinde beneath the Spauen place, for then he is no Chapmans ware if hee be wilde, but if hee be tame and haue beene ridden vpon, then Caueat emptor, let the buyer beware, for hée hath both his eyes to ſée, and his hands to handle. It is a ſaying that ſuch a Horſe ſhall die ſuddainly, when hée hath liued ſo many yeeres as the Mone was dayes olde at ſuch time as he was foaled.

Chapter. 53.

Of Enterfayring.

Enterfayring is a griefe, that commeth sometimes by ill shooing, and sometimes naturally, when a Horse trots so narrow that hee hewes one legge vpon another, it appeareth both before and behind, betweene the feete against the fetlocks, and there is no remedie but shooing him, with shoes made thinne and flatte on the outside, and narrow and thicke within.

Chapter. 54.

How to make the powder of Honny and Lyme.

Take first halfe a pint of Honny, & as much fine drest Lime to kneade it with, as will make it as stiffe as any paste, then beate it flatte like a cake, and lay it on a Tylestone, then sette it on a hote fire, and there let it bake till it be so hard that you may beate it to powder: then take it off, and when it is colde beate it to dusse in a Morter, and put it in a bladder, this will dry vp and skinne any hurt whatsoeuer.

Chapter. 55.

Of the Anticor.

An Anticor commeth of superfluitie of euill blood, or spirit in the arteries, and also of inflamation in the liuer, which is ingendred by meanes of too choise kéeping, and ouermuch rest, which choaketh the vitall power, and occasion vnnaturall swellinges in the breast, which if they ascend vpward and come into the necke, they are instant death: the cure thereof is in this sort. Let him bleed so as he may bleede aboundantly, then with a sharpe

knife

knife in diuers places cut the ſwelling, which done, ſette a Cupping glaſſe thereon, and cuppe it till the glaſſe filled with foule water fall away of it ſelfe: then giue the Horſe to drinke three mornings together a pynt of Malmeſey wel ſtirred with Sinnamon, Lycoras, and a little Beza ſtone, and during his ſicknes, let his drinke be warmed, mingled with eyther Wranne or Mault.

Chapter. 56.

Of tyred horſes.

IF your horſe with too extreame trauell ſhall bee tyred, and brought to ſuch weakenes as hee is not able to goe, then it ſhall not be amiſſe thus to recouer him, firſt let him be well rubbe and kept warme, then ſpyrt into hys noſtrells ſtrong Wine Vineger, and giue him to drinke a pynt of ſtrong Sacke: or if you can get it, fiue or ſixe ſpoonfuls of Docter Stephens water, which after hee hath taken, it will ſo reuiue him, as within an hower or two after, you may boldly aduenture to trauell him a freſh.

Chapter. 57.

Of the euill habite of the ſtomacke.

IF your Horſe eyther by inward ſickneſſe, or by preſent ſurfette, grow to a loath of his meate, or by weakenes of his ſtomacke caſt vp his meate and drinke, this ſhall bee the cure for the ſame: firſt, in all the drinks hee drinkes, let him haue the powder of hote ſpices, as namely Ginger, Anniſeedes, Lycoris, Sinamon, and Pepper, then blow vp into his noſtrels the powder of Tobacco, to occaſion him to neeſe, inſtantly after he hath eaten any meat, for an howre together after, let one ſtand by him, and holde at his noſe a peece of ſower Lenen ſteept in vineger: then annoint all his breaſt ouer with the oyls of Ginniper and Pepper mixt together.

Chapter. 58.

Of the Frush.

THe Frush is the tenderest part of the sole of ỹ foote, which by humors distilling many times downe from the legs, occasion inflamations in that part, which very easily be perceiued by the impostumation of the same: the cure is, first hauing taken off the shoe, pare away all the corrupted and naughty matter, vntill the sore looke raw, then nayle on a hollow shoe made for the purpose, and take of soote a handfull, of the iuyce of Houseleeke and of Creame, with the white of an Egge or two, as much as wil thicken the same: with this stop vp the sore and splint it, so as it may not fall out, renewing it vntill it bee whole: but during the cure, haue regard that the sore foote touch not any wet, for that is most hurtfull.

Chapter. 59.

Of old Vlcers or Woundes.

TO cure an olde Vlcer, as Fistula, Gall or Botch, or any new receiued wounde, these are the best salues and most approued in mine experience: take of Hony halfe a pynte, of Deare-suet two ounces, of Mar-digrease beaten to powder, as much, boyle all these exceedingly well vpon the fire, then with the same luke warme, taint or plaister any venemous sore, and it will recure it. If you take of Mare, Turpentine, Oyle of Roses, or hogs grease of each like quantitie, and halfe so much Tar as any one of the other simples, melt all these together, and beeing well incorporated together, eyther taint or plaister anie wounde and it will heale it. Also, if you take the greene leaues of Tobacco bruised, and put them into anie greene wound, they will heale it: the ashes of Tobacco burnt, if they be strewed vpon any sore that is neere skinning, it wil

skinne

ſkinne it perfectly, and alſo it will incarnate well, if the vlcer be not too deepe and dangerous. There be many other ſalues, plaiſters, and vnguents, which I could ſet downe, but ſithence I haue experienced theſe for moſt effectuall, I omit the other as ſuperfluous.

Chapter. 60.

Of the Quitter-bone.

QUitter-bone is a round hard ſwelling vpon the cronnet of the hoofe, betwixt the hoofe and the quarter, for the moſt part, groweth on the inſide of the foote, the originall effect thereof is the fretting of grauell vnderneath the ſhoe, which bruſeth the heele, or elſe by meanes of ſome ſtub, or the pricking of ſome nayle, through the paine whereof the griſſell is looſened, breeding euill humors, which be in deede the ground of the Quitter-bone: it is to be knowne by the Horſes halting, and by the apparant ſwelling to the eye of that part, which in three or foure dayes will growe vnto a head and breake, euacuating great aboundance of filthy matter at a little hole, the cure is thus. Take a hote yron, made in faſhion of a knife, and with it burne out the fleſh, in compaſſe of a Noble, till you come to feele the griſſell: then burn it out too, then take Vardigreaſe, freſh Butter, and Tarre molten together, and dipping fine Tow therein, ſtop vp the hole, then lay thereon a Seare-cloath of Seare-ſewet and Ware, and ſo let him reſt for the firſt day: the next day, take of Meliroſatum, oyle of Roſes, Ware, and Turpentine, of each like quantity, infuſe them all on the fire together: and with that ſalue dreſſe the ſore morning and euening, till it be whole. But if you finde any proude fleſh to growe, then forget not to lay thereon ſome redde Lead or Vardigreaſe: and withall, haue an eſpeciall regarde, that the vpper part of the wound heale not faſter then the bottome, for feare of fiſtulating.

Chapter, 61.

Of broken bones.

I haue not for mine owne part had any great experience in the broken bones of a Horse, because it chaunceth seldome, and when it doth chaunce, what through the Horses brutish vnrulines, and the immoderate manner of the act, it is almost held incurable, yet for the little experience I haue, I haue not found for this purpose any thing so soueraine or absolute good, as the oyle of Mandragge, which applied, conglutinateth and bindeth together any thing, especially bones being eyther shiuered, or broken.

FINIS.